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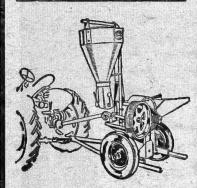
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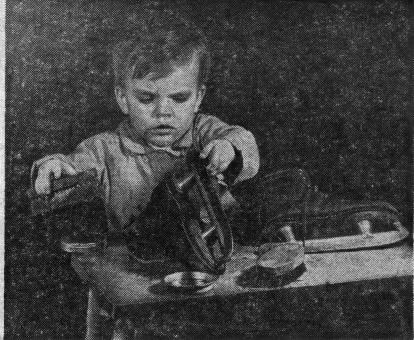
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Who owns Canada? Nobody knows in Ottawa

In the years since the close of World War Two, Canada has undergone an industrial expansion unequalled before in our history. Indeed, probably never before has any small nation expanded its productive capacity so greatly in so short a time as Canada has. And this expansion, unlike any that preceded it, has been done largely from resources and capital within the country. We have not imported capital to finance our growth to any appreciable extent.

It is this last fact, which has been getting very wide publicity in recent months, which has led to the drawing of some very wrong conclusions about this country. Because Canada must depend so largely on its export markets for prosperity, we cannot afford to build up a large external debt. It takes all the money we can earn through the export of food to purchase the materials required to keep this huge industrial plant in operation. Any appreciable increase in our external debt could prove disastrous to our economy if there was any slackening in our export trade.

Aware of this, Ottawa is exceedingly proud of our record in financing our industrial expansion internally. Time and again this statement has been made: Since 1946 we have spent \$26,000,000,000 on capital expenditures and Canadians have provided 85 per cent of that huge sum.

For complete and unadulterated balderdash there has been nothing to equal these claims in a generation. It is more than nonsense, it is dangerous nonsense which is being used to lull Canadians into a completely false sense of security about the nature of the ownership of the assets and resources of this country.

What will astound Farm and Ranch readers, as it astounded us when we discovered it, is that there is no factual basis for either of these figures, either the \$26,000,000,000 or the 85 per cent.

Let's take the percentage figure first. When it is said that Canadians have financed 85 per cent of our capital expenditures the first question that arises is:

What is a Canadian?

To any ordinary Canadian, that is any easy question to answer. A Canadian is a citizen of Canada. When we say Canadians financed Canada's development we mean that Canadian people either privately or through Canadian-owned corporations did it. But that is not what Ottawa talks about at all. Its definition of "Canadian" for purposes of these statistics is a company that has a Canadian charter.

In short and to the point, all the expansion that has been financed out of the Canadian earnings of wholly-owned and partly-owned American branch plants located in Canada is included in that 85 per cent. Or put it another way: The 15 per cent that foreigners have financed is made up entirely of the new money that has been brought into the country since 1946; it includes none of the old money that has been doubling and redoubling in Canada since it came in before the war.

The history of Canadian industrial growth is this: It has been accelerated by the establishment mainly in Ontario and Quebec of wholly-owned branches of American corporations. These companies have invested a few millions in Canada in their original plants. Profits made from Canadian operations have been retained and plowed back into bigger and bigger plants.

It is no job at all to find many American corporations which now repay every year in the form of dividends more than they originally brought into the country.

Many of them have increased their assets in Canada 10 fold. It has been done out of profits made in Canada, not by imports of capital. But because ownership of these assets remains in the United States, this growth of American capital inside Canada has vastly increased our debt to the United States.

Let's paraphrase it. Suppose the Americans brought in and planted an apple tree. At harvest time, they took home a bountiful load of apples, but they used most of the crop for seed. Soon they had a whole orchard in production. The orchard, like the first tree, is owned abroad. The implications of that ownership are obvious.

As long as things are good, the owner may be content to leave his apples or dollars in Canada. But when and if things get tough, he may want to take all his apples home. Things have been good for American manufacturers. They have not needed their Canadian profits at home. So they have plowed them back in in Canada. Yet even with the plowing back, more than half the dividends now paid by all Canadian corporations now go to owners in the United States.

So the inclusion of expansion by American branch plants in any study of Canadian financing is sheer lunacy. It was done because nobody in the Bank of Canada nobody in the Department of Finance and nobody in the Department of Trade and Commerce has done any delving into the growth or growth rate of American capital invested in Canada. The plain and brutal fact is that none of the Government's advisers can even guess at what proportion of our capital expansion has been done by

Canadian capital. They have no information of which to base a guess.

Nor is their \$26 billions figure any more reliable. It is like a drover putting a bunch of cattle, sheep, swine, goats and poultry into a corral and asking a buyer to bid on "a corral full of livestock" sight unseen.

The \$26 billion figure indicates to the unwary that times have been so good that we have accumulated that much extra capital in six or seven years. But the \$26 billion makes no distinction between long-term borrowing and investment in equities. It does not distinguish between investment in machinery and equipment to produce more wealth and expenditures on capital goods that consume wealth. For example, the \$26 billion includes all the money Canadians have borrowed and spent on house and apartment building. That would knock at least \$5 billions off the total.

As a general rule, the Americans invest their money in things that will make them money, in production machinery and plants to house them in, in purchasing our oil, gas, copper and iron ore deposits. Canadians tend to buy bonds and put their money in mortgages. This has given the Americans a great help in financing their companies in Canada. They take the common stock and let the Canadians buy their bonds.

The difference between the two operations is one every farmer can appreciate in these terms: The Americans buy bredheifers. Canadians lend money on promises to pay with herds of dry cows as security.

What is so important about this is that ownership not only of our whole productive machine but of our natural resources as well is becoming concentrated more and more in foreign hands. The profits and capital increment that inevitably result will accrue to the foreign investors. Unless that trend is arrested and reversed it can and will ruin this country.

We don't say that the time has come to impose restrictions on American investment in Canada. We can't say that because there is no factual basis upon which to justify it. What we do say is that there is enough evidence everywhere in this country to indicate that it is imperative that we encourage Canadians, through taxation and fiscal policy, to risk their capital in the development of their country. The curse of "security" has laid a dead hand on the thinking of too many Canadians. On the other hand, Americans have seized the opportunities which Canadians have been content to ignore.

In order to devise correctives, the first task of the Ottawa brain trust is to get out the facts. Let's study the way American capital has grown in Canada. Let's find out how much it amounts to. Let's distinguish between equity and mortgage and bond investment. Let's above all, let's stop calling Americans Canadians for statistical purposes.

And until we have done this, let's stop talking through our hats. Only when we have information upon which to make decisions are intelligent decisions possible. When we have it we can proceed to take the steps that are necessary to reverse a course that can lead only to our loss of the ownership of our country.

Farm and Ranch Editorials

The most dismal record of all—— Alberta's neglect of irrigation

THE September issue of the Farm and Ranch contained a letter from Hon. David Ure, Alberta Minister of Agriculture, concerning irrigation. The purpose of the letter, clearly, was to belittle the contribution which the Dominion Government has made toward irrigation in Alberta and to emphasize the importance of the contribution by the present Alberta government. As this is standard practice on all subjects in Alberta, we would normally have let the letter pass without an answer.

Mr. Ure, however, challenged us to produce the facts on irrigation for our readers. This was something we could not ignore. So we proceeded to dig out the facts and when we got them all assembled we were astounded at the figures. Until we went to work with an adding machine, we frankly did not appreciate how important was the contribution by both the Dominion Government and private investors, or how picayune has been the contribution of the Alberta Government.

The facts are all set forth on pages 8 and 9 of this issue. They speak for themselves. Out of a total expenditure by all parties in irrigation in Alberta of \$110,000,000, the Al-

berta Government can claim credit for only about \$24,000,000. And the claim on Mr. Ure's part for credit for this amount is downright laughable. Almost half the amount is made up by Alberta Government losses in connection with the Lethbridge Northern project. This was taken over by the crown before the Social Credit Government came into power.

The fact is that the Social Credit Government, though embarrassed by riches, has done nothing for irrigation unless it was forced to do it by work started by the Dominion. Through the years, Mr. Manning's budget speeches made only fleeting reference to the subject. His budgets contained only crumbs for irrigation. In 1945, \$60,000 was provided; in 1946 it spent \$350,000; in 1947 nothing was spent and only \$259,000 in 1948.

In contrast, the Federal Government has actively searched the whole west for projects upon which Federal money could usefully be spent. It converted vast stretches of waste land into thriving community pastures. It built stock-watering dams all over the West. It has made huge areas, no worse than Alberta's long neglected "Spe-

cial Area", bloom with productivity once more. If Mr. Ure is interested in a constructive programme for raising the productivity of the arid areas of Alberta, he can find a superb pattern in what the Dominion has done and is doing. It combines initiative, enterprise and a boundless faith in the West. We commend it to Mr. Ure, along with the study of all the irrigation facts which he invited us to produce and which he will find on pages 8 and 9.

The Bull Sale at the cross-roads

AS bellwethers of the state of health of the Canadian livestock industry, the Calgary pure-bred stock sales occupy a rather unique position. The Calgary Spring Bull Sale, for example, is one of the most important events of its kind on the continent. It is an event of far more than local interest and importance.

Last year, due to the unprecedented entry, the sale found itself in serious difficulties. Before it was held an intensive effort was made to cull the catalogue by a quarter and get the entries down to manageable size. These efforts were only partly successful.

So before the breeders start putting the finish on their calves for next year's sale, it would be wise to hold a general stock-taking. The plain truth is that the Calgary Sale has grown both in size and importance to a point where it should be re-organized and be given the benefit of professional management.

The primary responsibility for staging the sale rests with Alberta Livestock Breeders' Association which is in turn an offshoot of the various purebred associations. While the Calgary Exhibition provides the facilities for holding the sale, and does most of the work which makes the sale possible, it actually has no control over it. It is obvious to every unbiased observer that some drastic changes are needed, but none can be accomplished as long as the breed associations are in control of the sale.

As the event is now too lorge for them to handle, the obvious step is to follow the lead of Saskatoon, Edmonton and Regina and hand the whole affair over to the Exhibition Board. After the sale in Calgary, there is always an interest shown in this proposal. But by the time the next show looms into sight, it is filed and forgotten.

So the Farm and Ranch raises the question at this time in order that it can be discussed this winter when the various purebred organizations are preparing for their annual meetings.

There is in fact no rhyme or reason why the Exhibition Board in Calgary should not have taken over the shows and sales long ago. To have done so would have meant only that a tradition would be broken. Under Exhibition Board management there is no doubt that it would be a better sale, better for the buyers from all over the Prairie who attend and better for the sellers of purebred livestock.

At present the exhibition does all the work, enjoys all the headaches, but has no power to implement obvious improvements that are long over-due.

One point we cannot emphasize too strongly to the breed associations: There is only one direction which these affairs can travel unless drastic changes are made. That direction is downhill.

Freight rates, the West and parochial politicians

 ${\bf E}^{\rm ARLY}$ in October the Board of Transport Commissioners ordered the railways to reduce freight rates on class freight in the West by five per cent and increase them in eastern Canada by 10 per cent.

Spokesmen for the railways protested immediately that the order was impractical, that they could not make up their losses in western revenue by raising the eastern rates because of their competitive position.

What they were saying was what readers of the Farm and Ranch know very well. Freight rates in the east are controlled largely by the subsidized competition of water carriers and highway carriers. If the railway raise rates down there, the traffic will shift to ships and trucks. Because there is no water competition in the West, the railways have to earn their profits out here.

Well it so happens that the waterways and canals which provide the most important competition, and provide eastern Canada with cheap freight, were built by the taxpayers of all Canada. In the east there is a density of population we lack out here. And to get goods into western Canada we have to haul them over 800 miles of unproductive wilderness in northern Ontario. Without this long and costly mileage, our freight cost would drop substantially in the West.

The Farm and Ranch long ago argued that this northern link between east and west should be treated as a canal, that the nation itself should bear the cost of moving freight over it, just as the nation itself pays for the construction and operating cost of the Welland and Lachine canals.

This reason was found acceptable to the Turgeon commission which recommended that a subsidy of \$6,000,000 a year be paid to the railways to compensate for the unproductive mileage in northern Ontaria

This obviously pointed the way out of our whole railway freight problem in the West. Instead of granting the railways rate increases to make up for increased wages, the same end could have been met by increasing this subsidy. It would have prevented the disability the west suffers because of the eastern canals from becoming more severe.

Unfortunately parochial mindedness of provincial politicians immediately spoiled everything. Manitoba and Alberta got into a wrangle over how the subsidy would work for or against them. So no effort was made to get it raised and the whole West suffered because of the increase in freight rates that was imposed.

And this latest development only adds emphasis to the facts of life. The railways cannot increase their rates in the east. If they are going to stay in business, and they must be kept in business at all costs, they must get their revenue where they can. That is in the West. But apparently some prairie politicians prefer to have it that way rather than advocate a statesmanslike policy which will benefit the whole West, though it will cause minor disadvantages of a strictly parochial nature.

Trieste could be a fuse to explode another war

BY BEN MALKIN

TRIESTE is a relatively small Port, much smaller than Vancouver, and located several thousand miles from Canada. It isn't a very important seaport, since it hasn't much of a hinterland to serve. Before World War I, it used to be a port of entry for goods and passengers moving to Austria and Hun-gary. These are now behind the iron curtain. Trieste now handles some of the trade for Italy and Yugoslavia, but both countries have other ports which serve them equally well, or better. The city has a population of only about 200,000, of whom most are Italian. Yet whom most are Italian. Yet World War II has left Europe so touchy that last month it be-came conceivable that a Yugo-slav-Italian quarrel over Trieste could end in open conflict, even war, which in the long run might involve Canada.

After World War I, Trieste, which was on the Italian-Yugo-slav border, was awarded to Italy. Yugoslavia had just been organized as a new state, carved out of the old defeated Austrian empire. To Italians such as Mussolini, Trieste was not important in itself, so much as a jumping-off place for expansion into the Balkans, and indeed, this Italian urge to move eastward has never really died down. It is something Yugo-slavia is still very much afraid

After World War II, Trieste and the area around it was divided into two districts, called Zone A and Zone B. British-American forces occupied Zone A, and Yugoslavia occupied Zone B. The Italian peace treaty, concluded several years ago between Italy on the one hand and Britain, the U.S., France and Russia on the other, called for internationalization of Zone A, which comprised chiefly the city of Trieste.

No Boss

Zone B was the area to the

Zone B was the area to the southeast. A governor satisfactory to the Western powers and Russia would administer Tricste as a free port, through which goods could move without restriction. The plan was fine, except that the big powers could never agree on a governor.

Both Italy and Yugoslavia have wanted Trieste as a matter of national prestige and because it could have value as a military base. As well, the port has economic value to Yugoslavia, being able to serve some of the northern part of that country. The governments in both countries have inflamed public opinion about Trieste, and have issued tons of propaganda on it to everyone who would read, with each country to press home its case. There cannot be an editor in Canada who has not had thousands of pamphlets on the question sent

to him by representatives of the two countries in the past years.

Had Enough
Last month, the United States and Britain finally decided they had had enough, and they announced they would withdraw their troops, giving the city of Trieste to Italy. The Yugoslavs would presumably remain in Zone B. The announcement caused a storm in Yugoslavia, followed by a statement from President Tito that his troops would march into Trieste if Italians occupied the city.

This reaction came as a surprise, especially in Washington. The U.S. had not had an ambassador in Belgrade since the previous spring, and was not entirely up-to-date on Yugoslav opinion. Moreover, Tito had privately told the U.S. and Britain some time before that he would not object to Italian occupation of Trieste, provided it remained a free port, with Yugoslav access to it. Washington counted on Tito's statement, but evidently miscalculated the depth of Yugoslav feeling on the Trieste issue, and finally had to go along with his people, after telling them, during the first few days of the crisis, to calm down. The U.S.-Britain objective had been to strengthen the government of one ally, Italy; but it stood in danger of weakening another ally, Yugoslavia, whose friendship was equally important to Western defence.

No Reason

The most rational solution to the issue would, of course, have been the original one, with Trieste internationalized under a neutral governor. The fact that after years of wrangling such a simple solution couldn't be put into effect, but that instead of reason, warlike threats should prevail over a city of little real importance, served as an object lesson.

If it's so hard to satisfy everyone on a solution to the Trieste issue, it's going to be a lot harder to settle such bigger, more important problems as the unification of Germany, a peace treaty for Austria, and, finally, international control of the atom bomb. The Canadian share in these difficulties will be continuing high taxes for defence.

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Here are all the facts on the cost of irrigation

N a letter to the editor of the will be found on the editorial Farm and Ranch, published in our September issue, Hon. David Ure, Alberta Minister of Agriculture, made the following comment:

V H cop.

"It is indeed unfortunate that people should become so enthusiastic for a political party at election time that they lose sight of the facts. I am sure that as an editor of a periodical that circulates among farm people of this province that you will agree with me that the public are entitled to

Since the receipt of Mr. Ure's letter, which set forth certain figures in connection with the cost to all parties of irrigation in Alberta, the Farm and Ranch has been endeavoring to obtain the facts - all of them.

Some of these facts, as for example the costs of the original expenditures by the old Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and some smaller early projects, have eluded us. But we have succeeded in obtaining all the important figures. Our comments upon these figures

page.

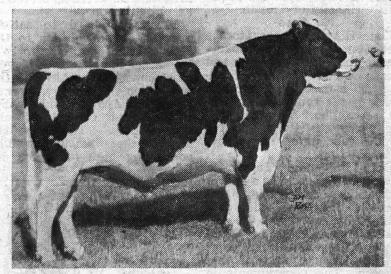
Free Land Grants

From the earliest days, irrigation in Alberta was financed by private capital. But to encourage the investment of private funds the Dominion Government made large contributions of land and spent large sums annually on engineering surveys. Without the land provided at only nominal cost by the Dominion, the private irrigation companies would not have invested any money. fortunately, no figures are a-vailable as to the value of the land contributed by the Dominion. We do have the cost to the national treasury of the expenditures in irrigation surveys and promotion by the Reclamation service.

From its inception in 1906, until it was wound up in 1931 the Dominion spent \$3, 381,000 on irrigation surveys and works in Alberta. Since 1935, but mainly since 1945, the Dominion has made the following expenditures on irrigation in Al-

St. Mary's River Project	\$11,882,999
Bow River including purchase Canada Lan	
Company	11,631,518
Red Deer Project	706,825
Individual, neighbor and community projects	700,371
Other large and small irrigation and stock water projects	
Provided for current year:	
St. Mary's Project	\$ 1,640,000
Bow River	4,297,360
Small water development	500,000
Total	\$32,605,485
Add Reclamation Service	3,381,000
Grand Total	\$35,986,485

Canadian Holstein is Grand Champion at Chicago



Rockwood Rocket Tone, owned by the Quinte District Cattle Breeding Association, was grand champion Holstein bull at the International Dairy Show at Chicago. He has been four times an All-Canadian winner and grand champion at the Royal Winter Fair for the past two years.

The meeting between Rocket and Smithland Supreme Champion, the undefeated U.S.A. All-American aged bull of the past two years was one of the most dramatic in show-ring history, with Rocket taking the top award, and champion being made reserve grand champion of the show. Rocket was bred by Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Manitoba.

Of equal importance to the exexpenditures of the Dominion in point of size has been the money spent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. From the beginning until it finally divested itself of its entire irrigation system, the C.P.R. spent the following amounts developing irrigation in Alberta:

Eastern Section — Capital cost \$13,131,957 Operating loss 5,982,166 Western Section —

Capital cost ... 5,480,408 Operating loss 6,725,918

A.R. and I -

Capital cost .. 1,100,405 Operating loss 2,718,558 Total\$35,139,402

It might be argued, in connection with the C.P.R. and other expenditures that only capital costs should be taken into account. We include the operation losses as well for the following reasons: Once the main works were installed, the system had to be operated. The sales of land were in many

price of land sold to settlers was reduced by the fulfilment of the settlers of commitments to build certain irrigation works.

After the C.P.R. took over the A.R. and I. irrigation districts were formed at Raymond and Magrath. The cost of putting the Raymond district in shape was \$160,000 and the Magrath scheme was \$200,000.

In the early days of settlement, substantial numbers of smaller irrigation schemes were started by private individuals. The estimated cost of all these projects has been put at \$700,000 by the Alberta Government.

Alberta Government

There is, finally the expenditures of the Alberta Government. Mr. Ure puts these figures at \$11,844,476 for irrigation schemes in operation and including this year's appropriation nearly \$12,000,000 on the St. Mary's River project.

The combined expenditures of all bodies on irrigation in Alberta thus can be tabulated as follows:

Government of Canada	\$35,986,485
Canadian Pacific Railway	35,139,402
Alberta Government	23,844,476
Canada Land Company (estimated)	18,000,000
Raymond and Magrath	360,000
Private investment	700,000
Total	3114,030,363

cases conditional upon water being supplied. But the lack of markets and weather conditions made it impossible for farmers to pay for their water. To have shut everything down would have created endless difficulties though from our perspective the investors would actually have been money ahead if they had.

Big Loss

A case in point is the experience of the Canada Land Company. It started out to spend slightly less than \$2,000,000. But before it got an acre of land under water it had spent over \$8,000,000 by 1913. Floods washed out some of its main works, water eroded and filled in its canals. Between floods, dust storms silted in its ditches. The Canada Land Company ultimately spent over \$18,000,000 on its unsuccessful effort to develop irrigation in Alberta.

In connection with all these expenditures, one important fact should be noted: This money was mainly spent in an era when a dollar bought a great deal more than it does today. The dollars that the C.P.R. and the Canada Land Company spent on material and labor brought them about five times as much as dollars spent now can buy.

The expenditures by Albertans themselves on irrigation development are more difficult to compile. In the Magrath and Raymond systems, much of the work was done by the farmers themselves. Under the old Alberta Railway and Irrigation development, before it was taken over by the C.P.R., the

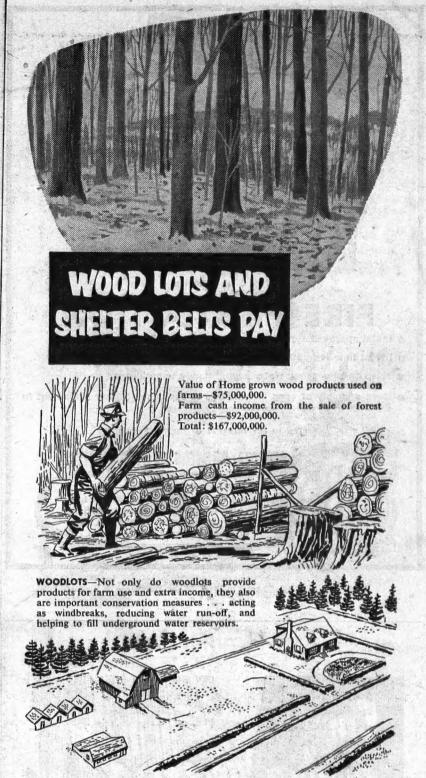
This final figure of \$114,030,-363 will be subject to considerable modification in the hands of cost accountants. There is obviously some duplication in the expenditures of the Dominion Government and the Canada Land Company. How much is impossible to say. For example while the Canada Land Company received a substantial sum from the Dominion Government for the sale of its land and works, it earned no interest on its large investment over more than 25 years.

As an offset to whatever duplication there exists is the amount of work done by the settlers themselves for which no record is available. Our conviction is that the total cost of irrigation in Alberta, based on the figures quoted above, would exceed \$110,000,000. We would regard that as a conservative estimate rather than otherwise.



"Higgins the bank is very much interested in how you manage all this on \$32.50 a week."

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ADDRESS_

PROV._

Let's reduce the guesswork in our beef production

By GRANT

IF we are to continue to improve the efficiency of our beef cattle, we must look to the day when every breeder of pure-breds will regard a barnyard scale on which he can weigh his animals, as essential equipment, just as the medical doctor looks upon his stethoscope and the carpenter views his square. Although selection has been based mainly on con-formation with standards set by the show-ring, it becomes increasingly evident that economic values are more important than external loveliness.

When selection, based on gaining ability and performance, has been employed, it has brought extra dollars to cattlemen. At least one Alberta cattleman said recently that on the next bull he buys for his commercial herd, he will demand a 12-months weight recording. And why not? Should not an index of a bull's inherent growthiness which may be transmitted to his calves, be a lot more important to a steer raiser than some bits of information about grandparents and breeders' names that normally appear on pedigree certificates?

In a 1950-51 Montana study, the results showed that the most rapid gaining bull in the project could be expected to sire steers with a gaining potential of 43 pounds more per head at about one year of age than those from the slowest gaining bull.

Worth Money

Extra pounds are easily translated to dollars, especially if efficiency rises with rate of gain as it usually does. Some United States feed-lot operators, so we are told, are now prepared to bid one or two cents a pound premium for feeder cattle from tested sires with high gaining records, believing that such cattle are worth the extra money.

The practical producer who sells his product by the pound would be the first to hail the importance on pasture and in the feed-lot. He knows that a calf that weans at 425 pounds at five months is better for him than one that comes off its dam weighing only 350 pounds; and he knows that a 1,200-pound he knows that a 1,200-pound two-year-old is more likely to pay his way than a 1,000-pounder at that age. Without any thought of being mathematical, he knows that "weight for age", times "efficiency or economy in making gains", times "price per pound", comes mighty close to spelling out the profitability of his cattle business. his cattle business.

Performance Tests

In the production of dairy and poultry products, the best progress has gone hand in hand with performance tests. To a

degree, the same has been true about pork and bacon, with Advanced Registration pointing up the strains offering good growth and good carcasses. Now the beef growers are seek-ing some reliable yardsticks with which to measure per-formance at the barnyard level.

While systematic testing in beef herds may seem fairly new, it is worth noting that some individual breeders have applied their own test methods all through the years. That foxy and able animal improver, Robert Bakewell, who farmed at Dishley in Leicestershire, about 200 years ago and who, by employing bold methods, achieved the first big successes in cattle improvement, was constantly applying his testing techniques. He used the scales extensively, weighed the vari-ous joints from beef carcasses, even followed the joints into pickle and related everything he observed back to the breeding worth of the parent stock. Bakewell was conscious of what many present-day cattle-men are saying, that outward appearance by itself, is not sufficient upon which to base the important judgments about selection.

The fact is that many useful qualities in cattle are not appar. ent to the casual observer, no matter how experienced he may be. Take rate of gains for example. Can anyone looking at young cattle tell for sure if they will be good gainers? The pioneer work at the Miles City Experiment Station in Montana, would answer "no", that there is "little or no association between type of animal and ability to grow . . . selection by visual appraisal of feeder calves for ability to gain is ineffective".

The only means by which gaining performance can be predicted, according to the Montana workers, is by knowing something of the gaining capacity of the parent stock.

Heredity provides scope for the breeder's tasks and also imposes limitations. Back of every animal are those hereditary determiners or genes, the princi-pal contribution from one gen-eration to the next. Unfortunately, we do not know enough about the genes or the genetic constitution of our breeding stock. Valuable as pedigree certificates may be, they do not tell enough of the story of background for the breeder who desires to make the most effective selections.

Shape of body, prolificacy, motherly qualities, ability to make rapid gains and provide a superior carcass are all characteristics which are transmitted, to one degree or another, from parent to

offspring. The Montana work leads to the conclusion, for example, that rate of gains is 65 per cent heritable and efficiency in making gains is about 48 per cent heritable. The show-ring can help; it can spotlight approved body types and help to fix them in the public mind but, unfortunately, there have been those grand champions which were so deficient in performance that they were unprofitable to their growers.

Breeder's Responsibility

If a national testing scheme s not offered or is not practical, the breeder can and should conduct the necessary studies on his own account. Indeed there may be some question if the breeder shouldn't do the main part of the testing for himself anyway; i. e., make growth and feed weights right on the farm, keep breeding records in such a way that they will be most useful, and be the custodian of such carcass data as become available.

If breeders do it for themselves, they should follow uniform methods, perhaps under the co-ordinating direction of public workers. In any case, we should come to think of information about rate of gain and inherent carcass tendencies in a breeding animal as being at least equal in importance to the names of grandparents, venerable or otherwise, that appear on pedigree certificates.

The Montana people call their plan Bull Indexing and in giving breeders advice about how to conduct it, they would say, (1) use pure-bred and registered calves, bulls or heifers (2) ensure the provision of a set of scales (3) record birth weights when because birth weights are some indication of mature size (4) place calves in sire groups at weaning time and weigh with supervision of an agricultural or District Representative, (5) feed uniformly on fattening rations for a minimum of five months, (6) make notes on condition or fatness and finally weigh off the test under supervision of a public worker who would corroborate re-Finally, when the cattle are to qualities slaughtered, carcass should be noted by a qualified officer and recorded.

University of California workers have devised a method of scoring, giving consideration to both conformation and performance. Although the method of scoring is of necessity rather complex, the principle is one which most cattlemen would endorse. The highest grade is "1 plus"; grade 2 would be recommended for breeding grade 3 for commercial purposes and anything lower, i.e., 3 minus or 4, would be considered as culls. The main point is that the bull carries something more than a pedigree certificate to indicate his probable promise as an improver.

It was that work undertaken at the United States Range Experiment Station at Miles City, Montana, in 1935, which really sparked the revival of interest in performance testing and since that time, various stations in United States and Canada have embarked upon beef bull testing projects.

By the Miles City technique, animals are on test for about 200 days after weaning and during that period their growth is observed closely. Big differences in gains and efficiency have been noted throughout the test-

ing years and by the application of test data to selection, the Miles City breeding stock have bettered their growth curves and the return for feed consumed.

Sample Results

This is a sample of what Montana workers found: in the feeding tests during 1948-49, with eight steers from each of 13 sires, there was a difference of 119 pounds between the best and poorest groups at weaning time and 211 pounds at the end of the feeding period. "In net return above feed and marketing cost there was \$45 per head difference between the progeny of the best and poorest bulls." In the same trial ,the relationships between birth weights, weaning weights, and final weights were striking. The calves with the lowest average birth weight had the lowest weaning weight, while the calves with the highest weaning weight had the highest final weight and the highest returns above feed costs.

In all the test studies so far, big differences in rate and economy of gain have been observed, differences that could be explained by nothing else than heredity. In the University of British Columbia test during the second year, 1952-53, with 23 bulls of beef breeds under study, the slowest rate of gain was 1.9 pounds per day while the fastest was 2.45 pounds per day. The efficiency of gain showed even wider variation, ranging from an intake of 3.7 pounds of total digestible nutrients per pound of gain to 5.07 pounds of total digestible nutrients per pound of gain. Such figures tell their own story.

Following the first pilot test on young bulls at the Lethbridge Experimental Station last winter, results were presented to interested cattlemen at a field day on Júly 16, 1953. In the test were ten sire groups of pure-bred bulls, four bulls per group. As a preliminary trial, one of its main purposes was to determine suitable feed rations and techniques. Nevertheless, the variations in returns for the 39 bulls (one group had only three bulls) were striking indeed.

Of the ten groups, four were Herefords, four Angus, and two Shorthorn. They came from eight different co-operating herd owners in Alberta. The highest gaining group of bulls made an average of 2.16 pounds per day, roughly a quarter of a pound per bull per day, over the average of the slowest gaining group which made 1.92 pounds per bull per day. Individually, the differences were greater, with the best record being made by a bull which gained 2.53 pounds per day.

The most economical of the ten Lethbridge pens showed a feed cost for 100 pounds gain of \$13.11, and the least economical was a feed cost of \$15.52. Once again, the cattle making fastest gains had lowest feed cost; the ones with slowest gains had highest feed cost. When the test cattle were judged by usual showring standards, the individual with the best performance in economy of gain placed fifth in its 10-animal feed group and sixth in rate of gain. The one that was placed first in the ring had been fifth in efficient feed utilization.

It must be crystal clear that one of the fast gaining and efficient feedusing bulls from such tests stands to be worth a good deal more to the practical grower than one of the poor performers. Yet the ability of those bulls to transmit high or low performance to offspring cannot be recognized except by testing.

The challenge is to broaden our

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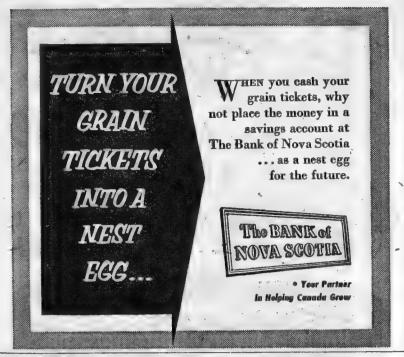
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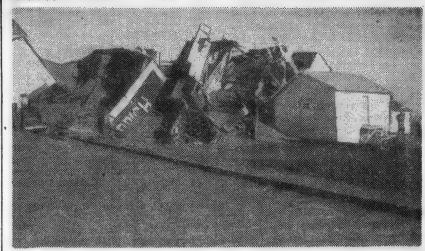
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Guess What?



This tangled mass of debris is, believe it or not, a grain elevator at Ceylon, Sask., which collapsed one day this fall. Mrs. W. C. Hill of Ceylon sent us this picture and won \$5.

Anti-Wheat Board propaganda doesn't help sell our wheat

The following is an extract of a speech by HON. C. D. HOWE to the Manitoba Wheat Pool

THE Pool Organizations, and particularly the Manitoba Pool, are strong supporters of the present system of Wheat Board marketing for wheat, oats and barley. So am I. I am even more convinced than I was ten years ago, when the present system came into operation, that this is the best way of handling western grain — and by that I mean best for the producers.

Looking back over the years since 1943, and particularly the years since the end of the war, I do not think that under any other marketing system - a completely free market, or a voluntary Board — farmers would have been able to dispose of as much grain at such consistently good prices.

I do not disagree that under a different system prices might from time to time have soared to very high levels, but I am equally sure they would have dropped to very low levels in the face of marketing difficul-ties. There are probably some farmers who would prefer to take their chances in a market free to jump about. But I think most farmers have been willing the occasional sacrifice chance of getting a price somewhat higher than their neigh-bors in return for large volume and stability, at reasonably good price levels.

The Wheat Board has done a good job for producers since it took responsibility for the whole western crop of wheat, oats and barley. From time to time, it has had to contend with formidable difficulties. None of us who had anything to do with grain marketing is likely soon to forget the problem created by the frosted harvest of 1950 and the wet harvest of 1951.

I am ready to confess now that I thought the Board would

take years to get rid of those tens of millions of bushels of tough, damp and frosted grain. Yet all that out-of-condition and damaged grain was disposed of in a matter of months, and at prices that surprised everyone, including myself.

The demonstrated ability of the Wheat Board to deal with the many difficult and serious problems that have arisen during the past ten years is one reason why I think that the Board system of marketing should be retained to handle the problems that lie ahead. These problems will be different from any yet experienced. History never repeats itself, even in the grain business. But just as there are sound farming practices which can be applied successfully to deal with most problems of produc-tion, so I believe that there are sound principles which can be applied to most problems of marketing.

Record Sales

During the past few years, the Board has sold Canadian wheat, oats and barley in record quantities. This was done, not by sitting around waiting for the business to come in. Although world demand for grain was good, an aggressive sales policy was required to assure that this country got a good share of the available

For the time being, import demand is less active than it has been. The main reasons, as far as I have been able to learn, are these. First, many countries, including for example the United Kingdom, are well stocked with imported wheat. They had every reason to stock up at the end of last year, in anticipation of higher prices under the new Wheat Agreement. Second, most European countries have very good crops, and are less dependent than they have been on imports.

Big Crops

It is unfortunate that this decline in immediate import demands should have coincided with the harvesting of the second largest crop in Canada's history. But these things sometimes happen, and we have to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Nevertheless, Canada is selling wheat, not as quickly as any of us wish, but steadily, and in increasing steadily, volume. We are getting our fair share of the wheat business of the world, which is all that we can ex-Because of the large pect to get. in Europe, St. Lawrence clearances are pretty hard hit. On the other hand, grain continues to move out of Pacific Coast ports at a rate close to the handling capacity of the ports, and shipments from Churchill have established a new record.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that Canadian wheat and flour moving into the United Kingdom, which has always been, and I hope always will be, Canada's biggest market for wheat and wheat products. Now that the business of importing wheat and flour has been restored to the private trade, purchases are being made from day to day in small quantities to meet relatively the needs of individual mills, just as they were made in pre-war years.

The situation is complicated, too. by the fact that the Government of United Kingdom is turning its stocks over to the private trade. There are no longer large bulk contracts, but these individual purchases add up, and I hope that before the end of the crop year the United Kingdom will have bought very substantial quantities from Canada.

British Market

I saw a suggestion in the newspapers the other day that Britain's failure to enter the International Wheat Agreement was hampering the sale of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom, In view of the biased and often quite erroneous information that has been given out about the International Wheat Agreement, I am not surprised that some people should jump to such wrong conclusions. Let me say again, as I have said on so many other occasions, that Wheat Agreement or no Wheat Agreement, Canadian wheat will be fully competitive on the British mar-It is fully competitive now, and there is no reason to believe that British mills will buy less from Canada than they would otherwise buy because the United Kingdom is not a member of the International Wheat Agreement.

Before leaving the International Wheat Agreement, I should like to say a word or two about some recent criticism of the Agreement, and the position of Canada in relation there-to. You will all remember the criticism levelled against the Agreement that it kept prices from rising to what some people considered to be a proper level.

No Hold Up

Fantastic estimates were made of the losses incurred by western farmers as a result of the Agreement. The Government was accused of selling the farmers' wheat for less than it . was worth. Now, strangely it was worth. Now, strangely enough, the criticism all seems to be on the other side, According to the critics, prices under the Agreement are too high. The Government is accused of holding prices higher than they should be.

To be criticized for keeping prices down, when such criticism is unjustified, is annoying! But it doesn't do any harm to sales of Canadian wheat and flour. In fact the Board used to welcome this kind of criticism. It made good reading in overseas markets. To be criticized for holding prices higher than they should be, when such criticism is unjustified, is quite another thing. It can serve no purpose other than to influence buyers to avoid forward commitments, in the hope that prices will eventually

The buyers of wheat the world over know the facts of the current situation at least as well as they are known in Canada. They can be depended upon to buy shrewdly, and it is to be expected that they will emphasize the bearish aspects of the situation. They don't need the help of people in Canada who, it would are more concerned to seem. credit the present system of Wheat Board operation than they are to assist in the disposal of Canadian

There has never been any reason to accuse the Canadian Wheat Board of holding prices at levels which endanger the sale of Canadian grain. And there is no justification for such accusations now. From long experience, the members of the Board know that such a policy leads to disaster. As long as I have anything to do with it, the Board will follow a pricing policy which keeps the buyer interested in Canadian grain.

"The well-being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufacturing and commerce are its branches and life; if the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break away and the tree dies." -- Shou-Nung, Chinese emperor and inventor of agricultural implements, 2800 B.C.

Solution to last month's puzzle

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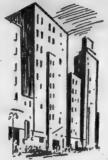
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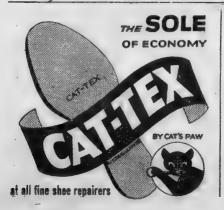
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Smallest, most ferocious and hungriest hunter a-field

BY KERRY WOOD

NOW that dry leaves are "I'd like to test thickly spread on the forest ment," I decided. floor, we hear again the busy rustlings of white-footed mice, Jumping mice called Zapus, and bottles baited with fragments of smelly fish, placing the bottles on a down-sloping other day. I was seated on an old log when something rustled close to my feet. A swift grab netted me a squirming, squeaking, and exceedingly pugnacious handful. It was a shrew. He was furious about being caught and did his utmost to sink needle-sharp teeth into my fingers.

"No, you don't!" I yelped, and quickly put him down.

I've been bitten by shrews during the past, the occasional nip that is the expected punishment for curiosity. But to date, none of the bites have hurt. And a couple years ago I learned that shrew-bites can be dangerous, a scientist revealing that shrews have a poison sac that feeds the lethal fluid through hollow teeth which enables them to stupify and kill large victims. So I quickly dropped this angry little animal, whereupon he bolted under the log I was resting on. For a brief moment, the excited and high-pitched chittering of his rage reached my ears.

Then I moved away and food. sought a pond to wash my hand. It was necessary, because I had to get away from the terrific stench around that log and had to scrub that same stinking stuff off my hands. Many a wild animal is equipped with a scent sac which gives off an obnoxious smell at times of danger. The skunk is the best a mouse, known example, but weasels, mon sort wolverine, muskrats, beaver, and shrews all have active scent glands. The scent is very offensive to our nostrils. coyotes catch shrews, then spit out the morsel in disgust when the horrible scent was noticed. They'd trot off quickly and leave the tiny victim lying uneaten beside the trail.

Few hunting animals will eat shrews, though birds like crows, magpies, hawks and owls do not seem to mind the shrew smell. Neither do fellow-shrews, because I have occasionally seen ground, except in the sheltered shrews make a cannibalistic meal off the bodies of other shrews. This first came to my attention by reading an article moonlight. written long ago by an English naturalist. He penned three shrews together. Within an hour, one of the caged animals had been killed and the other two shrews were busily dining on the remains. Overnight, a second shrew disappeared; in the morning the naturalist found only one very fat shrew left in the cage!

"I'd like to test that experi-

into the bottles easily enough, but can't slimb up the smooth glass sides. Two shrews were captured and caged together in a stout wooden box with a flyscreen top. At first they were chiefly concerned with exploring their quarters, seeking an escape route. After an hour, they rested in opposite corners. At this stage I dropped in a couple of earthworms and was startled at the ferocity with which they pounced on the food and quarrelled about which was to have the greediest share. A fragment of hamburger was accepted, but not so eagerly as the live food. Then I had to go away for a while; when I returned, one shrew was dead and the other was calmly dining on the carcass!

They have a terrific appetite. They require two or three times their own body-weight in food, every day. When you remember that they are active both winter and summer, we begin to realize the benefits derived from their enormous capacity for They dine on insects chiefly, but we should not dis-count their worth as control agents that help keep graineating mice from swarming too plentifully over the land.

Invincible David

It never fails to amaze me that a tiny shrew can easily kill a mouse. Shrews of the common sort, (Sorex cinerous) measure a scant four inches overall, with the tail accounting for an inch and a quarter of that length. A meadow mouse Time and again I've seen measures about six inches long, but is very chunky in the body and weighs about three times the weight of a shrew. A meadow mouse looks like a giant alongside a slim shrew. the mousey Goliath always falls victim to the shrewy David.

> I once watched a shrew foraging on bare ground under a table we had placed outdoors. Six inches of snow covered the area under the screening table. There a shrew was busily hunting, clearly seen in the bright moonlight. Next moment a plump Drummond's field-mouse tunnelled through the snow to reach that bare ground. onds fater, it was dead. The shrew had flung itself directly on the larger victim, which cowered in abject terror away from the tiny killer. The shrew began feasting on its victim at once.

The episode happened around

nine in the evening; by eight o'clock next morning, only the skin and a few bones of that mouse remained. The shrew had eaten the whole carcass, approximately three times its own body-weight in meat, withing the brief space of the body-weight in the brief space of the brief space in the brief space of eleven hours.

Though we seldom see shrews, they are plentiful throughout the treed areas of the west. Pause while walking through the night woods during the autumn, and you'll be amazed at the numerous rustlings and scurryings going on around you. A goodly percentage of the small night noises are caused by the busy foraging of shrews. We have several varieties: the common ashycolored shrew, the tiny pygmy shrew, and the distinctively

marked saddle-back variety. There is also an allied species marked saddle-back called the beaver-mouse or water-shrew. Wherever you find shrews, they'll be busy hunting for mice, worms, insects, and fellow-shrews.

During their mating season, the male shrew has an amusing habit of sitting up on its haunches, pointing its slender muzzle skywards and swaying back and forth like a dance-hall crooner as it gives forth a high-pitched "singing" or squeaking. Lady shrews find it an enticing song and come a-running. After the brief nuptials, the ladies lose no time at running again — the other way. Obviously, they distrust the cannibalistic reputation of their ferocious little husbands!

Saskatchewan soils are losing humus fast

POOR physical condition or lack of good tilth is a growing problem on many 'Saskatchewan soils, according to W. E. Johnson, provincial soil conservation specialist.

Mr. Johnson stated that many farmers are inclined to burn straw and stubble, thereby wasting the largest source of organic matter which is that part of the soil responsible for good tilth.

He pointed out that although the province had experienced heavy rains in the past, water erosion was much more evident in many areas last spring than in previous years of high precipitation. In the same way, he added, severe wind erosion can occur more easily.

The conservation specialist termed the problem one of farm management in the planning of suitable crop rotations and the handling of field crops and crop residues with the proper use of recommended machinery.

Included grass in the rotation would tend to maintain good soil condition and the addition of legumes would improve forage quality and add some nitrogen to the soil, Mr. Johnson said, and added that in a system of straight grain farming the use of trash cover is doubly necessary.

Mr. Johnson emphasized that discing or plowing the stubble under or burning it off in the fall seriously reduces available spring moisture in that snow blows off. water runoff increases, and the bare field loses more moisture in evaporation. Burning stubble, he continued, destroys an estimated two dollars worth of nitrogen per acre and results in the loss of a much greater amount in the value of straw as a soil conditioner and in prevention of wind and water erosion.

Crop Loss

Quoting a report from the Regina experimental substa-

tion, Mr. Johnson said disking the stubble in the fall has de-pressed yields the following year by an average of 2.4 bushels per acre over a period of 16 years. The practice is, therefore, not recommended except where wild oats present a problem, and where very shallow fall tillage will promote germination of wild oats the following oats the following spring when they can then be killed off by spring tillage.

Any reduction of yield in the second crop should not necessarily be attributed to trash cover, Mr. Johnson pointed out, but might be the result of reduced fertility, and should suggest testing the use of a fertilizer if sufficient moisture is present.

The soil conservation specialist said poor yields in the second crop are frequently caused by poor germination of seed placed in a heavy swath row rather than in a firm soil seedbed. He stressed the advisability of using good straw cutters and spreaders to more evenly distribute the crop residue. He added that tests reveal no reduced yield due to trash cover unless it is present at the rate of more than three tons per acre, which is nearly double the Saskatchewan average. Oscillating harrows may be used to spread the swath, and cultivating should only be done with those machines, such as a duckfoot or blade cultivator, which leave the stubble standing.

Mr. Johnson said that a twoyear rotation of summerfallow and one crop would probably be more satisfactory for long-term maintenance and prevention of wind erosion on some soils than burning stubble to seed a second

'It is only by careful management of our farms today that we can assure ourselves of sufficient production fifty years hence," he concluded.



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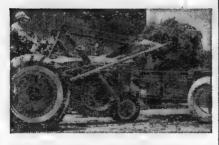
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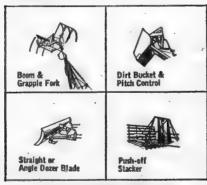
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The eyes of true love are never blind

By DR. FRANK MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.) B.D.

AN you put your faith in one days of your life." Living means sentence? Paul does in his loving. letter to the Church at Philippi. "This I pray", he says, "that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God." So Paul describes how Christians should live. He also points to the power for living.

"Your love", says the apostle. The most imperative fact in life is to be loved is to be needed. To be loved is to be wanted. To be loved makes you important. To be loved gives you security. An unloved child is a tragic figure. Nothing is more destructive to personalty in childhood than to feel rejected. A father said to his child, "I always love you, but I do not always love the things you do." Good! He lets the child know that his love is sure.

To be loved is also important for adults. A woman lost the man she was to have married through her mother's selfishness. He was killed and everything else seemed against her But she said she went to hear a preacher who had just one sermon, "The Lord loves me." "I need to hear that," she said, "it keeps me from the canal."

Yet just as vital as being loved is loving. Ellen Glasgow in "The Sheltered Life," makes a character pray, "Please, God, don't let me feel sorry for people any oftener than you're obliged to." But this imprisons life. The secret of happiness lies in loving. We live by selfexpression, by giving ourselves. There is no deeper law in nature than the law of self-expenditure. Only as we give do we get, only as we use does nature bestow gifts upon us.

If we make few demands upon ourselves, if we are lazy and inactive, then we suffer from boredom and are always tired. Selfishly hoard your life like the Dead Sea and your life will be as poisonous and exhausted as the Dead Sea. Life is dynamic or it is empty.

Life to Spend

Here is a man who has had a most vigorous life. He had an important business, he was an accomplished musician, he was an excellent organizer, and he was active in civic leadership. Then he dropped out of things as he became established and secure. He found himself going to pieces. No longer spending his life, he no longer had life to spend. Jonathan Swift had a motto: "May you live all the

What is duller enthusiasm? than a teacher not euthusiastic Yet true love has judgment, an about her pupils? A little girl awareness of values, a depth of refers to Sunday School as understanding. 'Sunny School". But radiance only comes with radiant teachers. Henry James said religion is either a dull habit or an acute fever. People really in love are always enthusiastic people. And only enthusiastic people are creative people. Lovers are people who have caught a vision, who dream dreams, who look beyond little pre-occupations to large loyalties, who discover continents and make planes to fly.

Now Paul prays for a love that will abound "yet more and more in knowledge". But they say "love is blind"! What a lie! The artist is a lover and he shows us things in our immediate world we never saw before. The poet is a lover and he has a sensitivity to truth — familiar truth — the rest of us never truth — the rest of us never touch. It is the lover who sees "earth crammed with heaven and every common bush afire with God. The rest of us sit round it and pluck black-berries."

Things Unseen

It is a prophet like Moses who "endures as seeing Him who is invisible". It is someone like invisible". It is someone like Jesus who sees possibilities in ordinary men like Peter and John. It is an immense spirit abling you to have a sense of like Paul who looks to the what is vital." So love sees to things that are "unseen and the heart of things. Often we

eternal." It is the sensitive spirit who really sees the sorrow, the struggle, the joy, and the glory of life. Only the lover is truly aware of truth.

Then Paul says another curious thing. "That your love may abound... in all judgment". Judgment in love? If we had But Paul is not satisfied with judgment in love would some But Paul is not satisfied with judgment in love would some loving. He prays for the Philippians that "your love may or some men the women? "Are abound". Love is only good you in love Mandy, or do you when it abounds. Love cannot only think you are?" the clergy be rationed. Can an artist turn man asked when Mandy apout good work without enthuspeared for her third go at maiasm? Can a craftsman do trimony. "I'se in love powson," anything but hackwork without she asserted happily. "We ain't enthusiasm? What is duller had time for no thinkin' yet!" had time for no thinkin' yet!"

> And it is judgment that keeps the passions of youth from de-stroying love and making it evil. It is judgment that keeps the adoring mother from spoiling her child. It is judgment that keeps a man while loving his country from refusing to cease to criticize it. A man should love his country like a wife loves her family: she will do anything for her family but cease trying to improve it.

> One commentator translates this "all manner of insight". Indeed a loving heart leads to insight. Kelvin said his scientific discoveries were not so much thought out as arrived at by flashes of intuitive insight. All great scientists have said the same thing. That when they have gone as far as thought can go, an intuitive faculty dis-closes the truth for them. What is that intuitive faculty but a loving heart?

> "That ye may approve things that are excellent," Paul goes on. Love creates all that is worthwhile in civilization: hatred never created anything. Selfishness raises no memorial. approves, creates the Love.

Junior Herdsman



quarrel about unimportant things, especially in a Church. How frequently quarrels are over petty matters! True love in the Church, Paul saw, would keep them united about vital matters.

"That ye may be sincere," he continues. So true love is transparent, single-minded, pure. The Bible uses all this description for sincerity. The Bible thinks of half-hearted men, double-minded men, as insincere or impure men. Love has no double loyalties, no half-heartedness. How disgusting is the half-hearted lover! He is insincere.

"Being filled with the fruits of righteousness". Note this! Paul now comes to the power by which we achieve the good life. For here is the essential difference between Christianity and other religions. We do not achieve righteousness ourselves. It is a gift. These fruits are "by Jesus Christ", Paul says. He gets his description from the fifteenth chapter of John's Gospel. "I am the vine, ye are the branches," says Jesus. "If ye abide in me...." There is exactly the same metaphor. We are to abide in Christ, engrafted into Christ, drawing the life of Christ into our being like the osmosis of a tree.

A Real Tree

It is the difference between a Christmas tree and a real fruit tree. The fruit tree bears fruit by a natural law. The Christmas tree is decorated. So some people have virtues that are superficial and are easily shaken off. Others have virtues that are the natural expression of a spirit that empowers them.

If any man be "in Christ", said Paul, then he is a "new creature". Again and again he describes this relationship. "It is not I that lives, but Christ that lives in me". So everything that Paul says or does can be traced to the teachings of Jesus. One of the best examples is the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians, the chapter on love. Paul thought of the wondrous love of God, he meditated on all that God's love had done for him, he thought of the redeeming work of Christ on Calvary, and then his heart overflowed with the glory of it and he saw that he, too, must love like that. God's love possessed him and must express that love.

So Paul comes to the end of life: "that your love may abound... unto the glory and praise of God". This is the meaning of life, its whole purpose. "The chief end of man is to glorify God." The power is God's and the glory is also His.

Once every six weeks is often enough to replace the nutrients which potted ferns absorb from the soil. If the fertilizer is in powder form, measure out one level teaspoon and mix it into the top soil. Ferns should not be overfed.



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Crop insurance

To the Editor

It is graitfying to see interest being shown in Crop Insurance, even if Mr. Foster Rutledge, writing from Essex, Iowa, is inclined to throw a bit of cold water. I hope that Mr. Rutledge and I are talking about the same programs. He refers to the Federal All Crop Corporation, while all of the information I have gathered refers to the Federal Crop Insurance Corportion.

It should be understood at once that no attempt is being made to transplant the U.S. program bodily to Canada. But as far as the Drumheller District Agricultural Society could determine, it is the only operating plan of crop insurance, and, therefore, deemed worthy of study.

Mr. Rutledge says that the U.S. program has cost over 19 million dollars above the premium income. That is too modest a figure. In 1947 the U.S. Government wrote off a deficit of 73 million dollars, charging that sum off as development costs. But against that formidable sum must be weighed the fact that in the tenyear period ending in 1936 disaster relief payments to farmers amounted to 615 million dollars.

There can be no doubt that insurance of such commodities as corn, cotton and tobacco brought about the huge deficit noted above. The insurance of wheat, considered apart from these other commodities, has been successful. In the State of Montana, during the period from 1939 to 1952, a surplus of \$5,840,000 has been built up. And it must be with wheat that the Prairie Provinces should primarily concern themselves.

When speaking about the restricted



coverage mentioned by Mr. Rutledge, it must be realized that in 1947 the entire program was put on to a limited basis. Only 200 counties could offer insurance on wheat, with other figures in effect for other commodities. Now, it must be readily apparent that great care has been necessary to maintain a well-balanced coverage. A high-risk county can be included only if it can be offset by a low-risk county, and the expansion in number of the 200 counties has been limited by rigid legislation.

As to Crop Insurance taking the place of hail insurance, it must be emphasized again - and it cannot be repeated too often — that Crop Insurance makes no attempt to insure a producer's profit in his crop. Crop insurance promises only to insure the cost of production or a farmer's investment in his crop. in addition to this protection, a farmer wishes to insure his profit, then it will be necessary to carry that extra protetion in the form of hail insurance. I am told, but have no figures to support it, that hail insurance companies have suffered little loss of business in areas where Crop Insurance is in effect. The farmers take out hail insurance when they have a large prospective crop, and the hail companies are glad to write the coverage, for the premiums are practically guaranteed by the Crop Insurance.

As to Crop Insurance being

considered too expensive, I think that all insurance is considered by some of us as being too expensive, I think that my fire insurance, my car insurance, and all of my insurances are too expensive, but I can't be without them. And I'd like to insure the income that make it possible for me to carry these various insurance policies.

I appreciate Mr. Rutledge's letter to your readers, and his amplification is valuable. Mr. Rutledge admits that the U.S. plan is better than protection afforded under P.F.A.A., and in that we have a common point. So, it will be necessary to worry the thing to death, tear it apart, and try to put together something to fit our needs and resources. There is no sense in putting into operation some grandiose plan if we can't support it. But I am very anxious to take advantage of some of that 73 million dollars worth of experience. That is the least painful kind of experience -paid for by someone else.

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has appointed a Crop Insurance
committee which is working out definite recommendations to be presented to their Annual Convention, and
crop Insurance will be the topic of
pracpracInsurForum Broadcast on November 23rd.
So a great many farmers are going
being to get a chance to learn what we're

talking about, and I hope it won't be too long before they get a chance to express an opinion on it.

Newt Gilbert. Box 281, Drumheller, Alta.

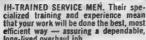
Home and School

To the Editor:

May I venture to suggest to Mrs. Ellis, your October anxious parent, that when Grade Five students call their parents "dumb" and tell them how stupid and silly they are, discipline at home might seem to be more at fault than the school system? Assuming that the average age of the Grade Five student is about eleven years, surely these children have never been taught common courtesy at home, to be so bold as to speak to their parents in such a manner at so early an age. Our children are under our own care for the first six years of their lives; surely they should be taught respect for parents and older people generally by that time, if we are conscientiously trying to teach them. The real root of this evil would appear to be that children are given too much attention and an exaggerated idea of their own importance in the home from babyhood on, with very little respect or obedience exacted. Most of the parents who complain most of this lack of school discipline would be the first to protest violently should the teacher undertake to correct the faults of their own child.

Most of the lack of interest in writing and spelling is based on the child's instinctive understanding that mother and father are too busy with their own interests and amusements to care very much, as long as he passes in June, and if they aren't in-





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terested it isn't very likely that anyone else will be. With classes as large as most of them are today, the average teacher hasn't time to give more attention to the weaknesses of one child more than another, and her interest in all her pupils must be kept at the same level if she doesn't want to look for a new job.

It is the sad fact that few teachers are willing to spend their spare time after school coaching a dull pupil gratis. If our children happen to be slow to learn; or behind their classes for other reasons, there is no one to take over the odious task for us, to lift the responsibility from our shoulders. If we wish them to have coaching, we will have to give up a few shows, bridge sessions, or love story magazines and coach them ourselves, though many of us loathe the idea of spending our cherished evenings with the young hopefuls we brought into the world.

Most parents being able to read and write, there is actually nothing to stop us, and the exercise may do our rusty brains good. Even if we can't spell cat, or remember what nine twelves are, we can check with the speller and the arithmetic book. Half an hour in the evening devoted to oral spelling, writing or multiplica-tion tables will work wonders with the slowest of children, once they find out that mother really means business and won't give up the first time a good slapstick comedy blares out on the radio.

The foundation of all discipline is laid in the home. None of us is perfect, therefore we cannot expect to turn out a perfect performance in rearing our children, but when we see our children of this age treating their elders with disrespect and disobedience, we must place the blame where it belongs . . . on our own shoulders . . . and try to do better in the future and insist that our children do the same, before it is too late.

Violet M. Higgins.

Maidstone, Sask.

Thinks we've sold out!

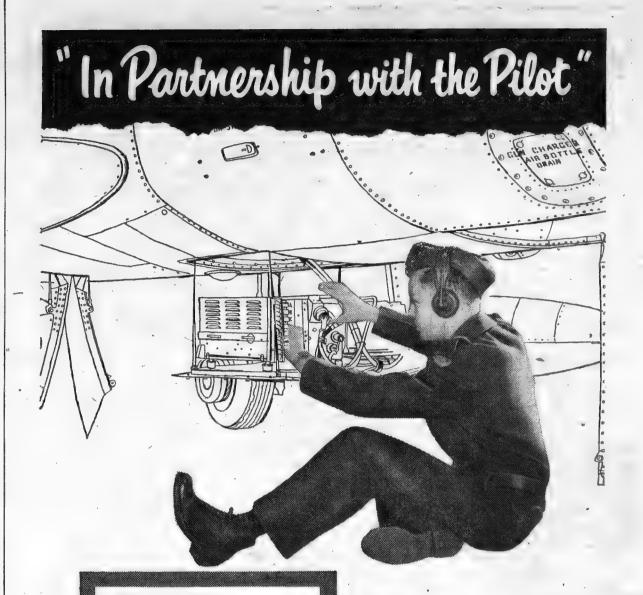
To the Editor:

AM writing to ask since when did your paper sell itself out to the Liberal or Dictator party?

I remember back in the 30's and 40's, and I believe in the early 50's, your paper used to be good, with very constructive information and good editorials within it. What has happened now, it appears to me and everyone I talked to concerning the matter, is that you've turned the paper into a propaganda machine for the "grits".

I remember Mr. Peterson used to write such good editorials, enjoyed by all, containing none of the drivel and falsehoods such as was to be found in last month's issue, namely, "It wasn't the prairie farmers who voted against the Liberals." Oh, no, then who else. Since when have the grits ever done the farmers any good? All they are fit for is to hand baby allowances and cow-tow to these Froggies in Quebec, without whom they would have floated into oblivion long ago as they did in Eng-

It's bad enough that we in the west have to be ruled and dictated to by a bunch of foreigners, but it's rubbing it in when your paper, which pre-tends to support the farmers, backs them up and sing their praises, show-ing a complete reversal of form to that which you used to portray in the old days. A. W. Johnson.



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Preventing losses in shipping cattle

WITH the coming of fall W calves are being weaned and feeders are being moved from range to feed-lot. sudden changes in environment and feed, combined with rapid changes of temperatures often bring on shipping fever in the cattle. Cold, wet weather, particularly, lowers their resistance to the disease.

Injections of bacterin 2-3 weeks prior to shipping or weaning does assist in building up a definite resistance to the disease, and sulfa drugs and antibiotics give excellent results with sick animals, but nothing will replace good handling in preventing shipping fever. Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, out-lines a few good practices for us to follow:

1. Avoid overheating at round-ups, loading or trailing.

2. Avoid sudden changes of feed—try to give natural grass hay to newly purchased feeders or calves.

3. Avoid overcrowding in trucks, trains, corrals and feedlots.

4. Provide a roofed-over shelter with dry bedding where cattle can always have a dry place to lie down.

5. Feed, water and rest are necessary on long drives.

6. Isolate newly purchased animals 2 - 3 weeks. Shipping Shipping fever can spread to the home herds.

7. Serum helps to give immediate resistance which will last 2-3 weeks, long enough to cover the shipping period and period of adjustment to feed. Serum is supplied by Federal Health of Animals Division at Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge for feeders going through these stockyards.

8. Two injections of bacterin one week apart, 2 - 3 weeks prior to shipping or weaning, is very helpful. Consult a veterinarian to make sure you are using the right bacterin.

9. In case of sickness call a veterinarian immediately. Early treatment with sulfa drugs and antibiotics may mean the difference between a live animal and a dead one.

Selecting a disc

FEATURES to be considered when selecting a disc type tillage machine include draft or power required and the ability to penetrate the soil and cut cleanly across the entire effec-

tive width of the machine. It's trash handling facilities must also be considered.

light draft machine is usually equipped with large diameter shallow concavity diameter shallow concavity wide-spaced discs. In addition, rubber-tired wheels and anti-friction bearings in the wheels and the disc gangs will aid considerably in reducing the draft.

Penetration may be achieved by using deep concavity, large wide-spaced discs. Penetration also requires operation at a slow speed and adjust-

ment of the angle of cut.

Working in heavy trash requires sharp, large diameter, wide-spaced discs operated at slow speeds. Furthermore, the trash must be relatively dry for successful operation.

The overall size of the machine is governed by the topo-graphy of the land on which it is to be used. On flat, level land, large widths of machines can be used quite satisfactorily. On rolling land the narrower widths should be selected.

Canadian pigs best at Lacombe

BETTER pigs for Canadian farms and better bacon for consumers everywhere are tied up with the swine breeding pro. gram at the Canada Depart-ment of Agriculture Experimental Station at Lacombe. Animal Husbandmen, J. G. Stothart and H. T. Fredeen are directing the work. As in the past, Yorkshire breeding and Yorkshire blood will dominate the swine industry in Canada, they say, but changes are indi-cated. The Yorkshire breed can be improved by careful selection, and the new blood being investigated may have a bearing on future trends. Not all the int

the introductions

CALGARY

Address ..

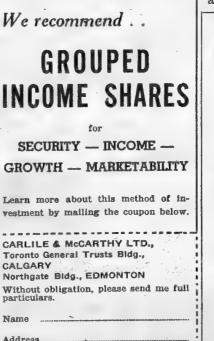
have proved useful. Five years ago the Minnesota No. 1 breed was brought in to the station to test its bacon producing qualities under Canadian conditions. This United States have tions. This United States breed resulted from a cross at the University of Minnesota between Landrace and Tamworth. It was developed in response to a demand in the United States for a meatier hog and has been favorably received down there. Under test at Lacombe, it has appeared less desirable than our present bacon strains.

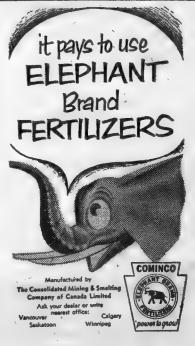
Compared with the Yorkshire, the number of pigs farrowed by the Minnesota No. 1 was satisfactory, Mr. Stothart reports, but survival to weaning left something to be desired. The survivors gained well but did not produce high quality bacon carcasses. One undesirable feature was their low content of lean. Not only was this prominent in the pure breed, but it carried through in cross. es of Minnesota No. 1 with Landrace-Chester.

Tests on the Minnesota No. 1 were completed this year with comparison of Yorkshire-Minnesota crosses with pure Yorkshire. The cross-breds went to market a week earlier than the Yorkshire, but they produced a much lower percentage of A grade and a higher percentage of C grade hogs. Excess fat, reduced length and small eye of lean were largely responsible for the low grade, the research men advise.

From these results, the work_ ers at Lacombe have concluded that the sample of Minnesota No. 1 which they tested did not, under their conditions, measure up to the average Canadian hog in production of high quality bacon.

More promising is the work during the past five years with Landrace-Chester x Berkshire breeding. This line, as yet unnamed, is producing white, good-looking bacon type hogs, readily distinguishable from the Yorkshire by their flop ears. They are showing excellent growth and carcass quality, and selection for all desirable characters is continuing.







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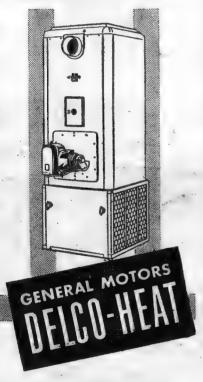
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Handwriting will show business ability

BY DAVID MEYER

WHAT character traits are to W be expected in a person with business ability? We would certainly look forward to find method, orderliness, perception and economy. Self-controlled aggressiveness should also be present.

How would a good businessman express himself in his

handwriting?

Here are some of the signs of business efficiency. The loops of the "y's" and "g's" should reach far below the line of writing, but should not tangle with the words of the line below. This tells us that the writer has practical and material interests and abilities and is clearheaded.

Clear punctuation marks in-

The writing is legible and unpretentious. He is honest, loyal, self-contained.

Note that the words have no breaks in them, but are formed solidly. Our manager is very logical and has no confidence in hunches. He will embark upon a venture only after careful and detailed analysis of all the

facts. You cannot rush him.

And some of the i-dots, you will observe, are high and comma-shaped. These dots tell us that our manager has a keen sense of fun, wit and humor.

Finally, the slant to the right indicates a sympathetic soul, easy to approach and talk to, a person who is never so busy as to lose sight of human contacts and values.

and good cheer

dicate method and caution and an eye for telling details. The script will often be freely The sprinkled with abbreviations and figures, and the letter "g" may be simplified to resemble the number "9".

The line of writing will be straight or inclined upward, dis_ closing a direct approach to

goals and people.

Unnecessary flourishes and curliques will be absent, for they indicate self-pre-occupation instead of concentration on the business at hand.

Speed should be moderate, indicating self-control.

The size of the letters should be medium, that is, neither too large nor too small, for the former indicates too much ego and the latter too much pre-occupation with ideas. A medium-sized script reveals an active nature.

Finally, the writing as whole should be characterized by plenty of angles.

Above is the handwriting of a successful businesswoman whose mind and temperament are altogether different from our department store manager's.

Observe the very large size. Our gal would be bored to death in a department store. She hates details and nothing irks her so much as having to bother with prosaic figures, addition, subtraction and multiplication. She requires glamor, bright lights, plenty of life and movement around her. Routine gets her down. She finds it hard to be fenced in. And she has to throw her weight around.

Note the fancy curliques to her "t's" and flamboyant capi-tals. The writer has an expanded ego, loves flattery, must be thought of highly. She craves to be the center of attention.

Her words have breaks, and she writes quickly. From these traits we know that she works

by the manager of a depart-They exemplify ment store. most of the graphological traits mentioned. Note the angular "m's" and "n's" and firm pressure. The writer is aggressive, purposeful, energetic and active.

Note also the even letters and the simplicity of their forma-The writer is an imperturbable worker, clear-headed, with a sharp sense of organization and method. His approach to his goals and objectives are not disturbed by personal or temperamental quirks. He is objective, with a natural aptitude for systematizing and accounting.

The above lines were written on hunches and sudden flashes of intuition. She is impatient with the slow and painstaking process of logic and the fitting together of fact upon fact.

Finally, note the heavy pressure and full-blown lower loops to her "g's". She is very energetic, restless, materialistic and worldly. She loves rich foods, the latest in stylish clothes, good brandies and wines, luxurious appointments in her home.

Our gal has a strong, demanding and impressive personality.

Where would you expect tofind her?

She is one of America's top talent agents and publicity executives. She has a "stable"

· 我看了我们的一个一个一个一个一个一个一个

of crooners, night club entertainers, and radio stars whom she manages and who earn for her a fabulous yearly income. Ask her what her income is, and she will refer you to her staff of bookkeepers and accountants, for as I said, she is impatient with figures. She lives in a luxurious Fifth Avenue apartment, but her home is really the night club where she breezily and off-handedly transacts her business over cock-tails, for she is the queen of The Great White Way and her flock adores her.

Two-month farm mechanics course

A TWO-MONTH farm mechanics course will be conducted at Saskatoon from November 2 to December 23, 1953. and repeated from January 5 to February 26, 1954. The purpose is to develop mechanical skills for use on the farm. Instruction will be in practical shop work accompanied by lectures in certain subjects.

Motors and Tractors: Maintenance and repair of gasoline engines, motor tuneup, overhaul, ignition, carburation, clutch, transmission, differential, fuels and oils, maintenance of diesel engines.

Farm Machinery: Maintentenance, adjustments and repair of tillage , seeding, having and harvesting machinery, spraying equipment, etc.

Farm Carpentry: Care and use of tools; rafter cutting, general construction and maintenance of farm buildings, concrete work, insulation and ventilation.

Electricity: Use of electricity on the farm; maintenance and use of equipment; simple wiring, electrical code and legal standards.

General Agriculture: Lectures on principles of successful farm machinery operation, selection of equipment, management for greatest efficiency, machinery in relation to soil conservation, land use and weed control, home water systems, etc.

Metal Work, Welding and Cold Metal: For farm repair and construction.

The above course is available for farmers 16 years of age and older. There is no tuition fee. All tools are provided. Students should bring coveralls, rubbersoled shoes, loose-leaf notebook, pen and pencil. A list of boarding houses will be available on registration.

There are usually more applications for the second course than can be accepted; by applying for the first course, you have a better chance to be accepted. When writing for application form please indicate whether you wish to attend the first or second class; this is important because of the limited class-room accommodation. Ap.

What does *your* handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art, cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT — repeat — NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it, together with 25 cents in coin:—

DAVID MEYER.

71/2 Jane St., New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope.

plications for the first course should be received by October 22 and for the second course by December 23. Each student will be notified as to whether his application is, or is not accepted.

This course will be conducted at the Canadian Vocational Training School, Saskatoon. It is part of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program conducted by the University of Saskatchewan and is under the direction of the Minister of Education, Regina, and the Minister of Labor, Ottawa.

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ONLY DODGE BUILDS "JOB-RATED" TRUCKS

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"IF more people don't show an interest in the vegetable interest in the vegetable and field crop section of the exhibition we'll have to close that section." Those were the harsh words of a director of one of the B.C. exhibitions after looking over the few exhibits attracted to the show. I wondered how many others have been silently pondering the same opinion.

For some reason or other only a few farmers will take time off from their busy day to prepare exhibits of fruits, vegetables, or field crops for an exhibition or local fair, Increas-

Faltering exhibits at B.C. fall fairs

BY TOM LEACH

ing the prize money appears to fair dates are too early to har-have little effect on the number vest a satisfactory crop. of entries.

Officials of the smaller fairs on the coast have tried to excuse the neighboring farmers for the light entries on the basis that weather conditions have not been too favorable in the district. Or they excuse the

very poor exhibits because the

There have been many times when that has been a legitimate excuse. A grower can not rush his potatoes to maturity. can not harvest grain before it is ripe, nor can he show green tomatoes in a class which calls for a plate of five ripe tomatoes. But in a community where nearly two hundred growers have finished their harvest of early potatoes it seems reasonable to suppose you would find more than five exhibits at the local fair. Yet there were not that many entries of early potatoes at one prominent district fair in the Fraser Valley this

No Interest

This apathy toward local fairs and also to exhibitions in B.C. may eventually prove a severe handicap. The lifeblood of the exhibitions and of the smaller fairs in particular, is the grant received each year from the B.C. Department of Agriculture. But even the most generous government can not forever continue to dole out funds to support a fair if local interest fails to indicate en-thusiasm for more than the skid road.

These side attractions have pulled the crowds to the B.C. fairs this past season and when the directors report to the mem. bership at the annual meetings this winter they will in most cases be able to describe their financial picture in glowing terms. What will they tell them about the exhibits in the various sections? And how will they account for the small number of exhibits in comparison with the amount of prize money given out?

Something is needed to revive the interest in the crops which are grown to provide feed for the livestock on the farms, or the crops which bring in cash returns from the market.

I asked a number of the fair officials about this problem. Some of them shrugged their shoulders as though it was something that was passing away like old dobbin and was not worth the effort required to bring it back into the spotlight. Others took a more hopeful attitude but had no solution. Yet one group in the Fraser Valley have managed to keep local in-terest alive in this section of their fair through their school gardens. It may work for others.

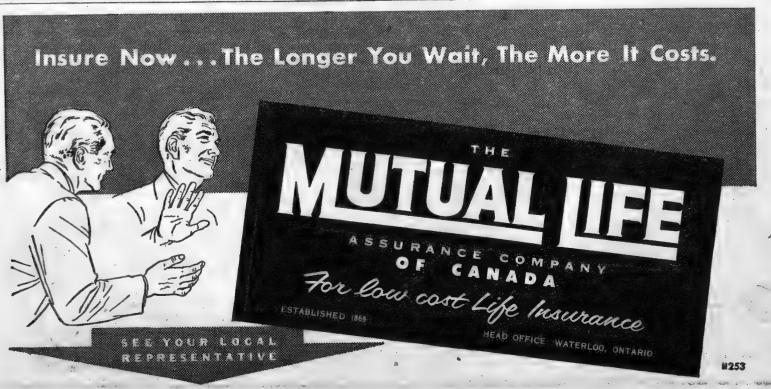
How or when they started their plan would prove difficult to answer. I can recall judging some of the displays nearly a quarter century ago and there were others who did the judging before and since. But the number of exhibits has been maintained and today when you examine the entry cards in the open classes you will find the names of the boys and girls who exhibited in the school garden classes several years ago.

The amount of prize money offered is not the only incentive for taking an active interest in the showing of garden vege-tables. Local fairs have often had displays of carrots, beets, turnips, cabbage and other vegetables which would have put the same classes at the large exhibitions to shame. When the exhibitors are asked why they limit their efforts to the local fair they usually reply that, "I haven't time to prepare for the big fair."

No Display

Unfortunately it is not only the fair which loses because of this attitude. The farming industry as a whole suffers be-cause the thousands of consumers who visit the fairs and exhibitions no longer find the samples of high quality produce which they used to see. They





come to the conclusion that ten tons he sells his produce the knobby, bruised potatoes through the marketing board. which they find on the local store counters are the only kind produce has a better opportunof potatoes there are available.

The fair at one time had a twofold purpose for it's existance and those reasons provided the committees with a good argument when they went to the provincial government and asked for a grant. In the first place the fair provided an op-portunity for the neighbors to compete, to show who could do the best job with the seed and soil with which they had to work.

In the second place the fair was the place to show what wonderful produce could be grown in the community. It was the show window of the district; it was the advertising which sold the district to new

settlers. Now that good farm land has become a scarce commodity in many of the southern parts of B.C. the problem of selling the district to new settlers is no inducement to the farmers to exhibit the efforts of their farm work at the local fair. Even higher prize money will not en-courage them to dig a row of potatoes, select seven or eight for an exhibit, wrap them carefully and drive in early to the fair to have them in place in time for judging.
The livestock exhibitor has

more in mind than simply the prize money when he takes his cattle to the local fair or blankets them and gives them special rations to put the bloom on them for the larger exhibitions. He hopes to get some prize money and also to sell some stock. A championship ribbon means more than a few extra dollars. It means more demand for his stock at better prices.

Unfortunately the carrot exhibitor, or the best beet grower cannot look forward to any-thing beyond the fair. His hope of further reward is dashed as soon as he sees his blue ribbon. No customer on the coast can go up to him and say, "I'll buy all you have and pay you a premium." It does not work out that way. If he has a ton or

What's Cookin'?



Jo Anne Hofman, Barons, Alta. won \$3 for this interesting picture of an impatient cat at the oven door.

produce has a better opportunity to sell because the higher grades are generally in greater demand. The Boards are anxious to sell his crop because they know that it will reflect upon the quality of all the produce they handle but the growduce they handle, but the grow-er must take his turn with the quota if production outstrips the demand.

Growers who are also directors of the marketing organizations which handle the vegetable crops of their neighbors may be overlooking a wonderful opportunity to bring the farm-

ers together and to show good fair. It can go farther to enproduce to the consumers. The stage is set at the small fair for the producer to discover the advantages of specific varieties for his soil and climatic condi-tions. The large exhibitions will bring the districts in touch with the consumers who make the cash registers ring.,

What greater opportunity could the marketing boards who are responsible for the sale and handling of the farmers' product ask for than the advertising they can obtain at the fairs and exhibitions. A Vancouver Island farmer remarked that "we've almost lost sight of the value of the small community

courage the production of good quality vegetables in each district, and to sell improved grades to the consumers than any other means." Maybe he is

right.
Maybe the members of the fair boards and their commit-tees responsible for the classes of fruits, vegetables and seeds or field crops at the local fairs and exhibitions were disappointed with the response to their effort this year. They should not be discouraged. Renewed interest on their part may become contagious and bring out the latent interest in this aspect of the farm program.



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people on market days. Chair-high seat has full luxury-type cushion. Cab is insulated against sound and vibration and has wing and cowl ventilators. Big one-piece windshield and low hood give better, wide-angle vision. Try a ride—and see how much more comfortable it is turning radius, right and left-for easy manoeuvring and handling, All-steel cab has passenger-car comfort. Springs are designed to give whatever your load a soft, level ride on rough roads. There's a full line of new FARGO Trucks, with 6 great new truck engines, in case you're Interested in heavier hauling.



WE are fast approaching the season of the year when plant growth either comes to a halt as in the case of outdoor plants or is greatly retarded in those that are grown indoor. It often is a problem to householders to know just how to maintain their indoor plants in good health and vigor through the winter months when light is restricted and temperatures in excess of the optimum required for good growth. Besides the discomfort of high temperatures, the dry air usually found in furnace-heated homes is not at all to their liking.

Whatever we canedo to im-

House plants repay good care in winter

prove these bad conditions will sandy loams which are very result in sturdier and healthier plants when daylight lengthens. First, we should understand what the fundamental needs of house plants are to promote thriftiness and well being. These needs are: Suitable soil, warmth, light, nutrients and last but not least — water.

Garden soils vary from light,

porous to heavy clays which are retentive of moisture and inclined to bake and form hard crusts when dry: Such a soil will not be found suitable for potted plants unless other substances; e. i., peat, well-rotted manure and sand are added in generous proportions.

As a general rule the following soil mixture will be found satisfactory for most house plants; a few there are, however, which require special soil mixtures. To two parts of medium loam add one part peat, one part rotted manure and one part sand. This may be mod-erated by increasing the peat and sand to two parts for potting the soft-leaved plants such as African violets, Begonias and Gloxinias.

A good rule to follow is to use the heavier mixture for hard-wooded plants such as Hydrangeas, Fuchias and Geran-iums and the lighter, more "spongy" soil for the soft-stemmed kinds when potting these shrubby plants the soil should be well rammed into the pots using a stout potting stick.

Temperatures

Most homes are too warm in winter to suit house plants. As they have to take second place to human comfort, they must learn to tolerate some discomfort. If there are well-lighted rooms which for some reason are kept a little cooler then here is the place for plants during winter. It is always a matter of surprise to the trained plants-man to observe how well some species are grown in conditions not all to their liking. African violets enjoy a winter temperature og 60° to 65° with relative high humidity. Yet good specimens are often seen thriving in mens are often seen thriving in 75° or more and a dry atmosphere. Geraniums, too, are mostly subject to much abuse indoors. Too much heat and too much water together with restricted light produce soft growths, large leaves and no

bloom. Cool, sunny rooms suit these plants best, and if they are pruned back in early February a well-shaped plant bearing numerous trusses of flower heads will result by spring.

Light

On the subject of light this can be said, from November until early February, house plants need all the light possible, even the ferns should be moved out from dark corners to a position near a sunny window. Once a week they should be turned around so that all sides of the plant may receive the health-giving sunlight.

Nutrients

Nutrients or plant food is needed at all times to maintain healthy growth, but during the period from November until March no stimulants other than those available in the soil should be given. "Plant tablets," "Vigoro" and other fertilizers must be withheld as the plant has no need of extra food at this period of partial rest.

Water

The correct watering of house plants is an art in itself, and only after much experience can one expect to gain profi-ciency. No hard and fast rules can be laid down regarding just when and how much to supply, but in a general way it will be found that plants require far less water in the winter months than during the heat of summer when growth is more active.

This does not mean that water should be applied in smaller quantities, but rather that the application of water should be sufficient to thoroughly wet the soil mass, but applied less often. The soil must be allowed to dry out but not to a state that causes the foliage to wilt.

Once the grower has mastered the art of watering the success of growing good specimens of house plants is simplified.

Use rain water whenever pos_ sible and always at room temperatures or a few degrees higher. This is especially im-portant for African violets and winter flowering Begonias. In the darkest days of winter watering should be done in the morning rather than during the

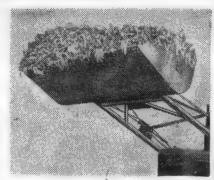


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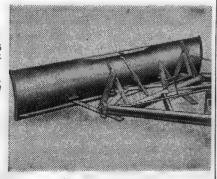
40 ins. wide, 36 ins. long, 18 ins. deep. Lifts over 2,000 pounds to 11 feet dumping clearance on most tractors.

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positions right to left, angle adjustment
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There is a size and model of "TWINDRAULIC" to fit all popular makes of
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Double Elevator



Piling his grain in the centre of this big shed seemed impossible to E. H. Rozander of Champion, Alta., until he thought of using two elevators, one on the ground and another on the roof of the shed. It worked fine.

evening hours. Wet soils at night induce the spread of soilborne diseases, especially when the temperature falls below 60° in the rooms.

The experienced plantsman will be able to tell the state of his plants by tapping the side of the pot. A dull sound indicating moist soil, while a ringing sound tells that water is needed. Experts are able to judge by the appearance of the foliage. dull appearance shows that water is needed.

Wilting of the leaves is not always a sign of dryness at the root. Long periods of soil sat-uration will induce this condition as will exposure to drafts or sudden and unaccustomed sunlight. If plants have been neglected to the point of wilting, it will often be found necessary to immerse them in containers of water reaching about half way up the pot.

After an hour or so of this treatment they must be drained and replaced on the window sill. Water must not be allowed to remain in the sauces or other receptacles used for standing the pots on. Tender roots are often suffocated and killed by this practice.

Cleanliness

Mention has been made of the importance of humidity. It is equally important to keep the foliage free of dust and grime especially during the period when the furnace is being used. Regular washings in soft, tepid water is recommended for all the ferns and other non-blooming plants such as Aspidistras, Sanswerias and the like.

Soft-leaved plants may also be washed occasionally with beneficial results if care is taken not to expose them to intense light while they are still wet. By placing a sheet of tissue paper over them until the foliage has dried no harm will be done. Large ferns may be accommodated in the bathtub for their weekly wash. These regular washings will help immeasurably to be accommodated in the bathtub for their weekly wash. surably to keep in check the hosts of insect pests that prey upon house plants.

Insect Pests

A watchful eye should be kept for the presence of insects and control measures applied without delay.

New plants received from friends or purchased from florists should be carefully ex-amined and quarantined if in-fested with insects until they have been cleansed. Often they are the cause of widespread trouble by contaminating all the plants around them.

The two main groups of insects attacking house plants have either biting or suckingmouth parts, the latter being the most bothersome. Worms and caterpillars are sometimes a nuisance, but may be control-led by hand picking. The most common sucking insects are aphids (plant lice), thrips, white fly, scale mites, mealy

Aphids

These greenish flies often appear in large numbers in the spring, and having a facility for rapid propagation will soon smother a plant and render it a sticky mess. There is no better remedy than Black Leaf 40%. A teaspoonful per gallon of soft water to which has been added enough soap flakes to make suds will kill every last one providing they are contacted. Another spraying five days later will account for any that may have escaped the first application.

Thrips

These tiny, elongated, brown_ ish insects thrive in a dry at-mosphere and warmth. Control as suggested for aphids will be

affective if the Black Leaf 40% spoonful of flakes is sufficient is used at double strength. for an average-sized plant. Thrips are more stubborn to dislodge than aphids.

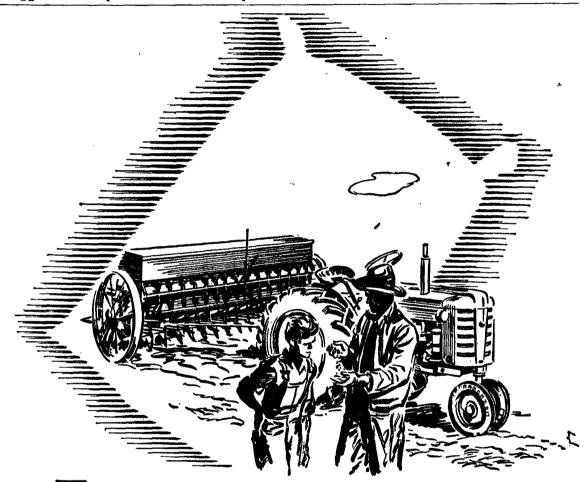
White Fly

These are not so frequently met with as some pests, but they are far more difficult to erradi-In greenhouses, poison gas and smoke give easy control but these methods are not practical for the householder. The following treatment is recom-mended: Take a suitable sized carton and sprinkle the bottom with napthalene flakes. Place and leave overnight. Wash the plant off in the morning and repeat the process three times at One teafive-day intervals.

Red spider as these tiny insects are called, thrive only in dry air conditions. Spray the plants regularly with soft water and red spider will never gain a foothold. Parathion and Ovation are two new chemical that are effective but very poisonous to humans.

Scale

These are brownish, hardsurfaced spots that house colonies of tiny insects. Heavy inthe infected plant within, seal, festations of scale can make a plant very sickly. Sponging with Black Leaf 40% and regular spraying with clean water will gain control.





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You don't have to teach that son of yours that to reap a harvest, he must sow the seed. It may not be so easy to convince him that saving money can also bring a rich harvest . . . of inner satisfaction and peace of mind. Teach him to manage his own financial affairs while he is still young. Plant in his fertile mind the idea that the saving habit is one of the surest roads to success. Encourage him to open his own personal account with The Royal Bank of Canada. We welcome his account, no matter how small.

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the granary for a pail of oats for the hens and chickens. As I was walking quietly along I saw a mother partridge and her six little ones sitting along in a row on an old fallen tree. When they saw me they quickly looked up and flew away in the bluff. It was the nicest sight I ever saw.

Olive Brayford.

Manor, Sask.

R.R. 1.

One morning before breakfast, when my father went out to the barn, he saw a newly born calf. He took it and tied it up beside its mother in the stall. When he went out again, after breakfast, he found a calf standing there. He wondered how it had got untied. He took the calf to tie it up and found that there were two of them, which were twin calves.

Wilma Erven.

R.R. 3, Box 191/2, Minnedosa, Man.

The first cold day this fall Mummy started a fire in the furnace. We didn't have a fire in it all summer and as soon as started to burn, smoke started to come out around the pipes. Soon the basement was full of smoke. Mummy didn't know what to do, so she called Daddy. He took the pipe down that goes into the chimney and

This morning I went down to there at the bottom of the chimney we saw two dead wood ducks. They had gone down the chimney and couldn't get back up and were plugging it so the smoke couldn't get out.

Teddy Meyers.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

The other day I saw a young rooster run up to our horse that was lying down and jump on his back after a horsefly. The horse got up; the rooster slid off and almost got kicked.

Allen Kerns.

Wimborne, Alta.

Last spring a wild goose made a nest — and of all places, on a tree. She laid the eggs and was setting on them. were all curious to know how she would get the goslings down. Dad figured out when they should hatch out. My brother, Jim, and I kept watch on the nest at what we thought was hatching time, but both were disappointed. It was Dad who was near the tree early next morning who saw how the goslings were coming down. He waved to Mom, who got us and we raced to the tree. We barely got there in time to see the last gosling coming down. It was bodily pushed off the nest by its mother and dropped on the ground.

Bill Grasswick.

Box 53, Tawatinaw, Alta.

Meditations at Twilight

By A. L. MARKS

PEOPLE are admittedly habit-bound creatures. They make paths, cuts and then grooves which get deeper with time and repetition, so that, if they are wrong habits it gets increasingly hard to escape from them and to get out of the grooves.

Fortunately the converse is also true. Good habits take the same course and are our main line of defense and support in later life when we rely so much on our established habits for guidance.

Before I was married and had started teaching school, I thought I knew all about how to train children and how to teach them to help themselves in their behaviour problems

I soon learned that my own habit paths often conflicted with those the children had formed, which meant inevitable conflict at some points. Behaviour is strictly individual with each person, and usually follows an established habit-pattern

There was one thing I had suggested to my own children which I thought would be of great assistance to them, especially to start when they were small. Perhaps someone who reads this may wish to take the lead in carrying out the idea, starting in the home, where every child's training should start.

My hope was to form a club among the young children in my home and the neighboring homes to be called the P. I. B. Cub. The letters P.I.B. standing for the words "Put It Back".

The idea was to plant the thought of general orderliness in the children's minds.

A small start you might say. But is it? How many children naturally keep their rooms tidy and their things in their allotted places so as to be found when they are again needed or wanted?

It seemed to be a device that would help a child to think past his immediate desires and to project himself into the future in connection with his every action. This would enable him to relate causes and effects together, and would lead him to accept responsibility himself for results he had caused, and not to blame it on someone else where the result caused disappointment or unintentional injury to another person.

We of course are all quits willing to take the gradit for any bases.

We, of course, are all quite willing to take the credit for any happy

Don't you think this would be a good sort of club to form and maintain in your home and those of your neighbors?



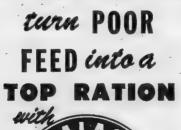






dial. Sweep second hand. Genuine leather strap. (EXPANSION BRACELET, \$1.00 extra). Complete instructions. Money back within 5 days if not satisfied. Sent C.O.D.— or enclose money order and save charges.

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fastest and best fattener known, the mineral salts it contains are a tonic to the appetites and general condition of every animal.

What's more, you'll save many dollars in feed grain costs, because a small amount of BETALASSES makes any various actions of butters. grain ration go further.
NOTE: D.M.B. PULP ALSO AVAILABLE.

Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd. RAYMOND **ALBERTA**

of the way were there is a first

We have an old dog called Touser, and he likes us to play games with him. He likes to have us tell him to roll out the barrel. When we do tell him, he gets it and rolls it all over the yard by pushing it with his front paws. They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks, but you can teach Touser.

Donelda A. Bate.

Shaunavon, Sask.

Since the pasture reaches the far end of the farm with heavy trees and big sloughs, wild ani-mals spend most of their life here. My small dog, Scotty, came with me this evening, and since I had always been going for the cows myself, I forgot all about Scotty who had gone into the bush taking notice of every rustle or stir. I called for my dog, and sure enough he came running towards me with a little red fox not bigger than himself by his side. I had hidden behind the willows and the dog not seeing me, ran about, wagging his tail and sniffing the ground under his feet. Unfortunately the fox had seen me too soon and dashed into the bushes. I had never thought a wild animal could make friends with a tame one so easily.

Stella Mykytyzyn.

Chelan, Sask.

of our land and quite a few fruit trees in the pasture and some cherries. One evening, as it was getting dark, my father went to eat some cherries in the pasture when he saw something slinking around the third tree. He saw it was a fox. He acted as though he didn't see the fox and ate a few cherries on the first and second tree, and the fox kept on walking up and down, ever keeping an eye on Then Dad clapped his together and the fox jumped back and wanted to run into the woods, but the cows were behind him and he didn't know it so it gave him quite a scare: then he turned around and kept an eye on Dad. Dad clapped his hands again and then the fox ran to the forest. I hope our new wild friend will stay in our forest.

Lydia Unger. R.R. No. 3, Mt. Lehmans Rd., Abbotsford, B.C.

We had some little goslings hatched by a red hen. One day they were eating and there were several chickens eating with them. A red rooster stood near them, and when he walked away they followed him half

We have a forest in the back his wings. Then the hen came wheat field, so that old badger his wings. Then the nen came whole and in no time they had her set-might be there.

Elizabeth Wall. ting on them.

Elaine Germain,

Hazel Dell, Sask.

This last week a badger came for a visit, but he was quite mean. He ate 15 to 20 chickens Sunday night. Then he didn't come again till Tuesday night, and again Wednesday night. We tried to trap him in many ways, but we couldn't seem to get him. We don't know where he hides, but we think he might be in the wheat, for last night our dog barked and snarled at the Box 933, Swift Current, Sask.

RHEUMATIC PAIN May Keep YOU From Working!

May Keep YOU From Working!

"This winter I had to quit work because of rheumatic pain." writes Mr. T. Glofcheskie, Wilno, Ont. "I became fearful of being laid up as on a previous occasion with rheumatic pain. My pain became increasingly severe and spread from hip to ankle. Out of bed, the leg felt cold as though in cold water, so I stayed in bed. A friend persuaded me to take T.R-C's and I'm glad I did. In a short while I was relieved of my pain and was soon on the job again."

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FACTS about Canada's

In the first place wheat production in this area in the past three years totalled 1,257,000,000 bushels. That was an average of 585,000,000 bushels a year compared with the long-time average of 375,000,000 bushels for the prairie provinces. The increase in wheat production was about 56 per cent.

Production of wheat, oats and barley has averaged 1,200,000,000 bushels a year for the three seasons from 1951 to 1953 inclusive. This enormous production was not brought about by increased acreages. The wheat acreage this year is only one million acres more than the figure of 24 years ago. Almost ideal weather, except for hail, was the reason for the massive production. production.

Never before in the history of the prairie provinces has three such huge grain crops been produced in successive years.

The Wheat Board has been selling grain at record figures. Total exports of wheat, oats and barley last crop year reached 582,000,000 bushels. Exports of these grains the previous year was only 15 per cent below that figure. Wheat exports in the 1952-53 crop year totalled 385.9 million bushels and in 1951-52 355.8 million bushels.

Western wheat growers through the Wheat Board have accepted reasonable prices for their product. In the war years the domestic price was around 77 cents a bushel for 1 Northern at the terminal. Under the British-Canadian wheat agreement Great Britain bought over 640,000,000 bushels at prices ranging from \$1.55 to \$2.00 a bushel. Under the International Wheat Agreement, which expired July 31, 1953, the price was \$1.80 a bushel for four years. four years.

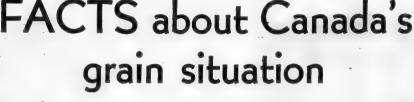
Having been lenient in their price demand in past years of shortages, western wheat growers expect a measure of price support now that the world surplus is re-appearing.

If war should break out at any time wheat would be a valuable commodity. In this troubled era the Canadian surplus should not be looked upon as a liability. Actually it is the most valuable insurance this nation possesses.

It is true that thousands of farmers are in a difficult financial position because the marketing quota of 3 bushels per cultivated acre is excessively low. The quota system was devised to give every farmer an equitable share of the available space. More elevators are plugged with grain now than ever before experienced at this time of year. Some 235,000,000 bushels are stored in western country elevators, 13,200,000 on the Pacific Coast, and 62,000,000 in Fort William-Port Arthur terminals.

The Wheat Board is selling freely to the utmost of its capabilities. There is certainly no holdup on sales. To permit prices to go to ruinous levels would not increase exports to any appreciable degree and might well bring a national degree and might well be a new degree and might well wide depression to Canada.

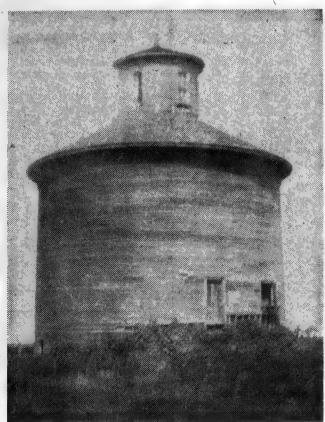
These facts are presented to provide readers with a better knowledge of the situation.



Farm people should understand what has happened in the prairie provinces to cause the present grain congestion in country and terminal

way across the yard, running against him wanting him to sit down so they could get under

First Prairie Elevator



This is a reproduction of an old photograph of the very first elevator ound-25,000-bushel capacity, ever erected in Western Canada. It was built at Niverville, Manitoba, in 1879, and later was known as the McArthur elevator. This round elevator was erected for Mr. Hespeler, Canadian Immigration Agent, who was sent by the Canadian Government to bring to Niverville and vicinity 65 Mennonite families in August, 1874. (The first square standard elevator, 30,000 bushels, was erected at Gretna, Manitoba, by the Ogilvie Milling Company in 1881.) Mr. John Witick helped to build this Hespeler elevator in 1879, and later became an elevator agent at Niverville. His son, Albert Witick, now aged 87, still living at Niverville, and who well remembers this Hespeler elevator, also became an elevator agent at Niverville for the Ogilvie Milling Company. Mr. Albert Witick's son, Gordon, today operates the Ogilvie Elevator at Niverville. So, three generations of the same family have been elevator agents at the same point - Niverville probably a record for the West.



OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

pit 50 Lift spirits of 51 Egyptian solar delty

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH

We lost our interest in horse-meat

THOSE western Canadians who were eating horsemeat in 1951 and '51 have gone back to their old favorites, beef and pork. A recent survey by the Council of Canadian Beef Producers, (Western Section), shows that of 33 shops licensed to sell horsemeat in cities between Winnipeg and Vancouver in 1951, 28 were still operating in 1952 and only 3 were licensed for 1953.

Of the horsemeat shops operating in 1951, Vancouver had 10 of them; Winnipeg had 4, and Victoria and Calgary had 3 each. Other points had one or two. Those shops that continued to operate into the current year included one in Vancouver, one in Edmonton and one in Calgary.

With high prices ruling in the beef market in 1951, horsemeat offered the advantage of economy. A saving of thirty to forty cents a pound on steaks had a strong appeal. The horsemeat offered nothing more, however, and those who opened shops for horsemeat discovered demand to be indifferent. Quite a number of people who came originally from European countries accepted horsemeat readily enough, but it was foreign to the Canadian fancy and after eating it for a while the majority of the consumers were no more enthusiastic than when they tasted it for the first time.

There was no question about

the food value and healthfulness of the horsemeat. Regulations prevented it from being sold where beef or other fresh meats were retailed. It was just that the majority of Canadians had no taste for it and no desire to cultivate one.

The result was that with a decline in beef prices from the peak in 1951, inherent preferences expressed themselves and those who buy for Canadian dinner tables went back to their traditional favorites, beef and pork.

Agricultural booklet on soil conservation

"An inch of rain falls on an acre of land with enough energy to plough the land ten times".

This item of information is taken from the booklet "Keep Manitoba Soils Productive", recently published by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Fully illustrated, the 16-page booklet outlines the damage done by water and wind erosion on cultivated soil. General practices recommended for control of erosion by wind include use of trash cover forage crops, strip farming, filed shelterbelts, cover crops, row crops and various emergency measures.

Water erosion control methods include use of trash cover, forage crops, gully control and contour farming.

How to improve tilth and fertility of soils is described in de-The nature of "alkalie"

Branch of the Manitoba Depart- "Small Grains for Profit" and board feet of logs and 1,700 in a series prepared at the re- with Forage Crop".

The publication, No. 265, is aim at supplying farmers with classed as productive. Accessi-available from the Publications up-to-date information, a r e ble timber includes 242 billion ment of Agriculture. It is third "Balance Manitoba Farming million cords of smaller ma-

soils is also described, together quest of the Manitoba Agron- Canada's forests cover an with recommendations for their omists Conference. Other pubarea of over 1,300,000 square improvement and use. lications in the series, which miles of which 700,000 are terial suitable for pulp wood,

how these **Tractors Boost Profits from** to Harvest



POWER, SPEED, and STRENGTH FOR TOUGH, 3-PLOW JOBS!

This standard tread Minneapolis-Moline Model Z packs the balanced weight and steady, high-compression power to take tough 3-plow jobs right in stride. High-turbulence combustion engine gives you a full 206 cu. in. piston displacement... delivers 33.36 H.P. at the drawbar. Controlled cooling, full pressure lubrication, and a balanced 3-bearing crankshaft cut engine wear . . . let you run the Z at full power all day long and still keep fuel economy that saves you dollars. With "new car" steering, Uni-Matic hydraulic power for finger-tip implement control, and Visionlined visibility of your work, you do more work per hour . . . stay fresh and alert through long days in the field. If your farm calls for 3-plow performance, ask your MM dealer for complete profit-facts on the MM Model Z.

FOR REAL PRODUCTION FARM WITH THE 4-PLOW U

Here's 4-plow power that turns work into profits fast... on any job... in any season! This husky MM Model U is loaded with new MM advantages for easier driving ... low-cost operation ... extra working life. A powerful new 12-volt electrical system gives you all-weather starting with push-button ease ... plus more efficient ignition performance. Stellite valve inserts ... controlled cooling ... high capacity fuel filter ... and full pressure lubrication help keep the Model U on the job season after season. Discover the many new design improvements in the Model U... big value features that pay off in money saved . . . in money earned. See and test-drive the Model U the next time you're in town!

ASK YOUR MM DEALER FOR COMPLETE FACTS ON THE MM TRACTOR THAT'S PRICED AND POWERED FOR YOUR FARM.



REGINA, SASK.

OF CANADA LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE effects of wind erosion during the windy thirties were very pronounced in the 1952 and 1953 crops. Yields were taken in these two years from wheat fields on which there were areas of exposed subsoil (where the topsoil had been blown away) and areas of non-eroded soil. The average yield of wheat on the noneroded soil was 30.2 bushels per acre, while on the eroded soil it was only 12.8 bushels per acre.

Don't GAMBLE

Big Capacity

Low Speed.

Sure with An "OK"

OK HAMMERMILL

Big Capacity at Low Speed.
Sizes 10", 13", 18".

Eroded soils yield less because humus is gone

A. D. SMITH, Agronomist, Lethbridge Experimental Farm

During the drier years, differ. ences in yield are not as great, because moisture is the main limiting factor, but when moisture is abundant, soil fertility and structure assume the greater importance.

With the exception of nitrogen, there is very little difference between subsoil and topsoil in the amount of essential plant elements, but because of the presence of or-ganic matter and humus in the topsoil, plant elements are more available and the soil structure is better.

Elements required by the plants can be added to the soil

New Reduced Prices

Brand New

HYDRAULIC JACKS

Made in England. Tested for 50% Overload

10 ton capacity.

Special ... 5 ton capacity

Special

1% ton capacity. \$10.95

16.95

24.95

SPECIAL

Brand New TIRES, TUBES, WHEELS, HEAVY DUTY TIRES, ROLLER BEARING WHEELS

WHEELS, Stands 15" High, \$16.75

at a relatively low cost by the use of chemical fertilizers, but it is a different story when it comes to making topsoil by the addition of organic matter and humus.

There are chemical soil conditioners being manufactured as a substitute for organic matter and humus to improve the soil structure. These are expensive, costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre, and are suitable for certain types of soil only.

Until there are suitable and inexpensive materials manufactured, plant and animal residue is the best soil builder we have.

It took a long period of time for decaying prairie vegetation (mainly grass) to build up the original prairie topsoil. There is no quick, inexpensive way to replace it. Therefore, the recommended erosion control measures should be followed to keep the topsoil on the field, so that bumper crops can be produced during years of abundant moisture and the best possible crops in all years.

Taller Crested Wheatgrass

THE Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon, in cooperation with experimental stations in Western Canada, has carried out extensive tests of crested wheatgrass types and strains. It was hoped to identify a strain which would grow a strain which would grow taller than the Fairway variety now generally grown in Canada. Several strains of the Standard type, which is the type used generally in the United States, were found to outyield the Fairway variety for have the Fairway variety for hay.

One of the most satisfactory Standard strains was S-131, which was introduced from the U.S.S.R. A summary of 27 tests indicated this strain to yield 12 per cent more hay than Fairway. This strain had an average height of 20 inches over a period of years as compared to 16 inches for Fairway. Seed yields of this strain were 85 per cent of Fairway.

The S-131 strain appeared more suitable in mixture with alfalfa than the Fairway vari-

ety. Several strains of the Standard type, including introduced strains from the United States and bred strains from the Forage Crops Laboratory, also performed better than the Fair.

way variety. These results indicate that the Fairway variety, which is the only licensed variety in Canada now takes second place as a variety for hay use. is planned to release a variety of the Standard type in the near future.

Burma will have an exportable surplus of 1,600,000 tons of rice this year. Before the war that country's export figures averaged 3 million tons of rice. The price is from around \$168 to \$182 a ton.

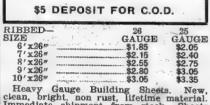
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NEW LOW PRICES

New Lifetime Aluminum ROOFING AND SIDING

WE PAY FREIGHT ON 25 SHEETS OR MORE. ORDERS.



Heavy Gauge Building Shests. New, clean, bright, non rust, lifetime material. Immediate shipment from stock. Sheets 26", cover 24" when overlapped, FLAT ALUMINUM—ROILED IN COILS 26 GAUGE — 30" width, 100 lbs. Contains approx. 490 square feet.

Per 100 lbs. \$54 ALUMINUM ACCESSORIES

Made in halves to fit both sides of roof. KIDGE CAP—
5" apron on each side. Per foot 48c
ROOFING NAILS—
With sealing washers for a leakproof job.
1 lb. required for each 125 sq. ft.
Per lb.



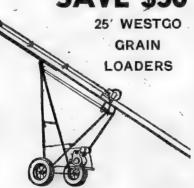
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POWNBrand Ne w.
Foot-operated—
No Backbreaking—No Blisters. Beautifully Built —
Solid Brass Cylinder and Piston. Made in
Sheffield, Engapprox. \$13.00.

land. Cost Government appr Ribtor Sale Price, Each

\$5.98

SAVE \$50



OK ROUGHAGE CUTTER

O.K. Cutterhead Mills grinding grain and cutting

roughage.
With travelling feed table.
Sizes 13" and 18".

At Lowest Prices.

More tons per hour — Big Throat
Capacity.

Write for illustrated literature.

Has All the Features combined in one machine.

AMO. TOOL BOXES

AMO. TOOL BOXES

Army surplus. Ex ammo. boxes. Made of heavy gauge steel, suitable for a great variety of uses around the farm, home or workshop. Complete with hinges and carrying handle on each end.

9" x 16" x 7", weight 8 lbs. \$1.29

9" x 22" x 5", weight 18 lbs. \$1.49

8" x 19" x 8", weight 14 lbs. \$1.98

9" x 21" x 9", weight 17 lbs. \$2.75

8" x 19"½" x 18", weight 17 lbs. \$2.95

17" x 20" x 16", weight 31 lbs. \$3.95

12" x 46" x 6", weight 33 lbs. \$6.95

Regular 269.50 Sale Price 219.50

Lots of grain still to be moved on the Farm.

Farm.

Rugged and DuraBle Construction.
Built to last for years.
Precision gear bex with 3 ball bearings.
New low engine mount, designed to take any engine: Crank-type belt tightener.
Equipped with 15" wheels, cast hubs with roller bearings.
Whole unit scissors down low for easy trailing, winch quickly raises Auger for high elevation.

Easy handling, best design for long dependable trouble-free service.

BARGAINS IN NEARLY NEW **EQUIPMENT** 1 only C40 Gehl Roughage Cutt Condition. Special \$465.00

1 only 10" Grain Grinder, built by Monarch with SKF ball bearings, Plates, etc., like new.
Sale Price \$49.50 \$49.50 Like new McCulloch Chain Saw, Model 3-35. Fully reconditioned and guaranteed. Save \$100.00. New C/W 24" blade and chain.

Price, \$357.00. Special Price \$257.00



FINGER TIP HYDRAULIC CONTROL For Farm Implements

Pump, valve, and tank in one compact, self-contained unit. All units driven from crankshaft or belt pulley leaving power-take-off free. Mounting brackets available for practically all makes of tractors. Pump capacity — 10 G.P.M. and 2,000 P.S.I. Hydraulic cylinders available in standard lengths, 8", 10%", 16".

ALSO AVAILABLE AS INDIVIDUAL UNITS

Hydraulic Cylinders.

Pumps 2 sizes 10 or 20 gal. per minutes.

Hose with couplings attached or in bulk.

Renewable couplings.

Breakaway couplings. See or write us today at—

607 - 2nd Street East Caigary, Alberta

Parm Ranch Rousen

Cheer-Bearing Christmas Card



MOST of us send Christmas her stand against a plain wall, cards of one kind or an- or a chest, and if you have any other, to friends and relatives. This year, why not get some imitation holly, or mistletoe, or poinsettias, and let little Mary or Bobby stand with his or her arms laden with the Yuletide bouquet; and take a picture. If the youngster has recently lost a tooth, or had her pig-tails cut off, so much the better . . . this will convey to the recipients just how much she is growing. Have

greens in your yard that will photograph like a Christmas tree, why not trim the bottom part, for the picture. Or, if you decorate early, trim the tree, take the pictures, have them finished promptly, mount on red cardboard and mail. In many homes the children clamor to have the tree put up so early that there would be plenty of time to do this and still get cards out on time

Knitwear make-overs

STOP before you throw away that old knitted sweater, advises Mrs. V. G. Macdonald, Supervisor, Home Economics Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture. You may be able to make it over into a child's dress, a little boy's sweater, a weskit, a cap and a mitt set, or a baby garment such as a pair of rompers, or soakers, or a jacket.

Yes, you can remake knitted garments. Many won't ravel and those that do can be cut and sewed with special finishes to hold them. You can cut old hold them. You can cut old knitwear just as you would other material.

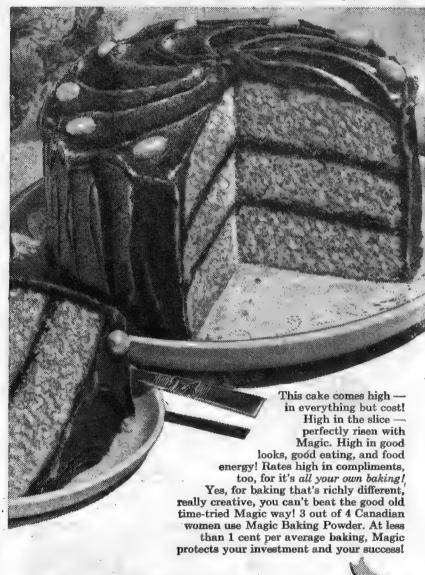
First of all, the old garment should be ripped apart at the seams, washed, dried, steam be had pressed, and mended if neces- sweater.

sary. Cut around pattern pieces as usual. Washings and wear should mat knit goods so it won't ravel readily.

If the material is loosely knit, machine stitch close to the edges before or just after cutting. The best way to separate the material if you want a straight edge crosswise, is to pull out a thread instead of cutting. This separates the material neatly, leaving loops that make it easy to overhand or finish with a single crochet. The kind of seam used depends upon the weight of wool. Heavy knit calls for machine stitching the cut edges, finishing the edges with a single crochet and overhanding the edges together. With lightweight materials, plain seams can often be used if they are finished securely. In this way months more wear can be had from that "worn out"

Three-High... Triple-Rich...

Yet this MAGIC Peanut-Butter Cake is thrifty, too!



MAGIC PEANUT-BUTTER CAKE

1 cup milk

21/2 cups once-sifted pastry flour or 21/4 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder

1/2 tsp. sait

9 thsps. butter or margarine 1/2 cup peanut butter 1¼ cups lightly-packed brown sugar

2 eggs, well beaten I tsp. vanilla

Grease three 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine and peanut butter together; gradually blend in brown sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each ad-

dition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in pre-heated oven about 20 minutes. Put cold cakes together with part of the following Peanut-Butter Chocolate Icing. Cover cake with remaining icing and decorate with salted whole peanuts.

PEANUT-BUTTER CHOCOLATE ICING: Cream together 4 tbsps. butter or margarine and 4 theps, peanut butter; add few grains salt. Work in 3½ cups sifted icing sugar alternately with about 9 theps, scalded cream, stirring in 2 ounces melted unsweetened chocolate after part of the cream has been added and using just enough cream to make an icing of spreading consistency; beat in ½ tsp. vanilla.





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Canadian Pacific

ENJOY YOUR TRIP-GO BY SHIP

Moving? Be sure and send us BOTH your OLD and NEW address.

Aunt Sal suggests

November is not my favorite month,
Though you may count it so.
We all have likes and dislikes,
That is the truth I know.

November is not my favorite month, knows is quite a job). Well a second letter from the same lady tells me the experiment she tried and it was successful

IN the United States they make more fuss over this month and celebrate their annual Thanksgiving at that time... but we in Canada have no day of especial jubilation. We do commemorate Armistice Day, but that is one of solemn remembrance than one of a jovial nature. Maybe we can use these thirty days for stocktaking and looking ahead to the winter so close at hand.

I feel that I should give a few words of apology for an error I placed in the September issue. A few of you wrote in to ask me about it, but most of you kept mum about it, although I'm sure you noticed it. It was in connection with the making of dill pickles. I stated "dissolve the salt and sugar"... but there wasn't any sugar in the recipe! I'm sorry for that slip up and I wish that I could promise you that "it will never happen again"... but I'm not so sure! A dill pickle recipe I gave you in years back did call for sugar, but this particular recipe did not.

After I have replied to one of your questions privately, I don't expect you to write me back to thank me. Yet there are times when you do that very thing, and it makes interesting reading. For so often I wonder, "How did that idea work out anyway?"

I received a very fine letter recently from Mrs. A. S. of Mission City, B.C. She had written in asking me how to revive feathers that had lost their elasticity. I told her to wash the feathers . . . (which anyone

knows is quite a job). Well a second letter from the same lady tells me the experiment she tried and it was successful that she asked me to share her experience with the rest of you. Here is what Mrs. S. did: She cut a small hole in the end of each pillow large enough to insert the nozzle of her vacuum cleaner (being careful to tie a cloth firmly around the nozzle so no feather could escape). She let the cleaner run for about half an hour. She exclaims enthusiastically: "You should just see how fluffy they are now."

Thank goodness many country women now have such modern helpers as vacuum cleaners so they can try out this trick, too.

It is quite a jump from vacuum cleaners to cook books, but here is a thank you to those of you who wrote in offering copies of the Five Roses cook book requested by Mrs. E. H., of Coutts, Alberta. I accepted the two first offered . . . one for Mrs. H. and one for myself. No more needed, please!

I wonder how many of you noticed a news item in our Canadian papers about the lady who walked off with the first prize in the fruit cake section at the Toronto Fair this sum-mer. Maybe "walked off" isn't the right word to use for the winner shipped her entry from away out in Alberta - Blairmore, west of Lethbridge. The lucky lady's name is Mrs. Alice Gilroy. Her cake was so very fine that it was named "the best cake in the fair." I sent Mrs. Gilroy my personal con-gratulations and asked her if she would give me some data on the type of stove she used, any special instructions on cake making and so on. A very prompt and courteous letter from Mrs. Gilroy came back to me. And praise be she isn't one of these cooks who hug their recipes to their hearts and refuse to share them with others. Before giving you the recipe I think I should pass on what she wrote about cake baking. She stated that her stove is a coal-burning model and she uses a wooden spoon for stirring and uses butter and the

best of all ingredients. And when it comes down to that, nothing is too good for a real fruit cake! Now I'm not a prize-winning cook and I'm never entirely satisfied with the fruit cakes I bake, but one thing Mrs. G. and I do have in common and that is . . . I'll quote Mrs. G.'s own words: "I seldom make two fruit cakes alike. I use as a foundation a plain pound cake and just add different fruits according to fancy." But here is the "foundation" and it is an old English recipe and I always declare that no one can make better fruit cakes than the English women (bless their hearts).

English New Year's Fruit Cake (Sent in by Mrs. Alice Gilroy, Blairmore, Alta.)

13 oz. (1\% cups) flour, 1 tsp. salt, \(\frac{1}{2} \) cup berry sugar (a finer sugar than granulated but not as fine as confectionery), \(\frac{3}{4} \) cup brown sugar, \(1\frac{1}{4} \) cups butter, \(4 \) large eggs, grated rind of one lemon, \(1 \) tsp. baking soda, \(\frac{1}{2} \) tsp. each nutmeg and allspice and mace, \(\frac{1}{4} \) lb. mixed peel, \(\frac{1}{2} \) lb. each seeded raisins and sultanas, \(\frac{3}{4} \) lb. currants, \(3 \) rings pineapple, \(\frac{1}{2} \) lb. almonds, \(\frac{1}{2} \) lb. each red and green cherries, milk (if required).

Method: Wash and dry all fruits. Grease and double line pan with waxed paper. Cut up-larger fruits like pineapple and combine all fruits and nuts. Sift dry ingredients and add lemon rind to them. Beat eggs and add sugar. (Don't spare the old wooden spoon on this.) Add flour mixture and fruits. If too thick add a little milk. Bake in moderate oven 3 hours. (She didn't state the temperature, but I should judge about 300 de. grees F.) After baking, leave in the tin until cold. Then cover with almond paste and leave in tin or crock.

I don't know about the rest of you, but I intend to try out this recipe this coming month. A recipe that turns out the best in the whole Toronto fair should be good enough for anyone. Of course the person who is behind that wooden spoon (or electric mixer) has something to do with it, too. Don't you agree?

Bye bye for now ... and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

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The Dishpan Philosopher

THE fairy godmothers I met in childhood stories haunt me yet. Those dear old souls their wands would wave and cast a magic spell which gave three wishes that would all come true to anyone they wanted to. If only one would come tonight and three requests from me invite the very first thing I'd request would be a long untroubled rest. Rest for the body, tired and worn from burdens none too bravely borne, but, more than that, rest for the mind with all its tangled knots untwined. A healing rest that would renew my zest for things that I must do.

My second wish? I would have none for really, when all's said and done, glass slippers and such like are not the things for which I care a lot. Godmother, let my spirit soar a little bit — I ask no more.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal . . .

I AM very flattered and interested when you write me newsy letters about your lives and families just as if I were a real old friend, but there is one thing I wish you would do and please note this! Do place questions you want handled by themselves . . . don't sandwich them in helter skelter throughout your letter. I can so easily miss them that way. And now after that scolding, let's settle down to some general-interest questions that treked in last month.

Q.: The leaves of my African violet plant have become brown and curled up. Do you think this is because I've had the room too cold? — (Mrs. L. K., Natal, B.C.)

A.: According to a professional florist I consulted this plant can stand a high temperature and the temperature must be even. So don't place it where it is subject to sudden drafts.

Q.: In making our butter, we don't have any trouble with the churning or washing, but we spend hours getting the water out of it. We use the usual "butter paddle" for this. Is there an easier and quicker way to do this? - (Mrs. R. B., Surrey Centre, B.C.)

A.:I have made very little butter in my life, and I would welcome any letters from you good butter-makers. This is really the "pet question" of the month so don't be backward in

writing, eh? Q.: Is there some safe remedy for removing finger nail polish from rayon marquisette cur-tains? — (Mrs. L. M., Taber,

Alberta.) A.: The very best agent for this is banana oil or (anyl acetate to give it its fancy name). You can buy this at your druggist's.

Q.: It is years since we lived on a ranch, but I still remember the bread mixer we used then, and I would so like to get one again. I think it was called "Universal". I wonder if any of your readers can write me and

tell where I could get one?— (Mrs. K. W. Greene, 952 Grand Boulevard, North Vancouver,

A.: I've done much inquiring about this but can find no solution, so, if any of you can help, will you write directly to the name above, please.

Q.: After reading this column for years and receiving so much help, I'm prompted to write in and ask if any of your readers have the 25-book set of The Book of Knowledge and if they'd write and tell me about it. — (Mrs. N. Lafond, Port Coquitlam, B.C.)

A.: I'm not sure whether this lady just wants to know how you like these books or where you got them, but anyone who has such information will help her I'm sure if you wrote to her direct. I remember so well how often we turned to them in my childhood home.

Q.: How many articles of clothing does 5 gallons of noncombustible solvent clean satisfactorily? — (Mrs. J. L., Read Island, B.C.)

A.: Just place in enough of the cleaning fluid to cover them well. If after washing a few, the fluid looks murky, then strain it through cheesecloth before proceeding with any others. And, of course, imothers. merse the cleanest articles first as you would when washing with water.

Q.: Can you give the recipe for crack filling. I know it consists of newspapers soaked in a mixture . . but what mixture? (Mrs. M. S., Kinistino, Sask.)

A.: Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of size (or powdered glue) with 3 pts. of boiling water until dissolved. Add ½ tsp. alum. Pour this over crumpled up pieces of newspapers and mix well.

Q.: I saw in your column about using saltpetre for keeping chimneys clean. How much saltpetre should be used, and how often? — (J. G., Nut Nut Mountain, Sask.)

Teach little girls to sew

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

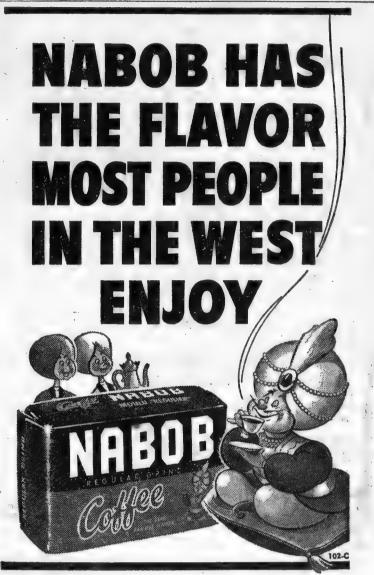
COOKING and sewing are two homemaking arts that every little girl should master as early in life as possible. Our schools now have courses in these things, but it is the wise mother who interests her small daughter in making little dresses for her doll, even though at first the dresses will be only pieces of cloth, tied around the waist with gay bits of ribbon and the neck opening will be merely a gash! Every little girl lives to play with dolls and making pretty things for them will always appeal. Mothers can show their embryo dressmakers many things about sewing with

these small garments, and little girls can learn to use a machine —first a toy one, then mother's regular "grown-up" one. Many a girl these days makes her own graduation dress, and scores of them turn out the best looking play clothes and sun suits anyone could wish to wear! There are always scraps of material left from Mother's sewing that the young seamstress can use in concocting "creations" for her doll, and sometimes these pieces are pretty glamorous looking to the little girl—this interests her more than ever in dressing up her doll.

A.: Place ½ lb. of saltpetre problems to Aunt Sal in care of on the fire once per month. (Of the Farm and Ranch Review, course there are now modern Calgary, Alberta. If you wish substitutes for this clotting substitutes for this old-time remedy, but it is still counted

to send in their home-making charge for this service.

a private reply, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Kindly limit one ques-Note: All readers are invited tion to each letter. There is no





THERE is such a wide diversity between the means of transportation in the West to-day, and that of 75 years ago, that it is almost impossible for young folks to visualize conditions as they existed in those bye-gone days.

Instead of paved highways, fast moving cars and aeroplanes that fly like birds through the sky, the pioneers had no roads. The only means of transportation was by horse_ back or the two-wheeled Red River cart.

The trails of the Red River carts followed the old Indian bridle paths. These skirted sloughs and muskegs, following along high ridges as much as possible to find dry land, and to avoid the danger of being swooped down on by war-like tribes. Thus the trails wound in and out, adding miles to the

In time, the trails made by the Red River carts became rough and deep-trodden, and as

The long, long trail of the Red River cart



ANNIE GAETZ By

the journey. Space was limited journey and later on the home-in these carts, and the wash tub stead.

the first carts were made alto- and pots and pans were tied on gether of wood, there were no behind, and after this trailed a springs to add to the comfort of milk cow to supply milk on the

In October, 1885, Mrs. Chris White and her six-months-old son arrived at Calgary after a tedious rail journey from Winnipeg. Here she was met by her father with a Red River cart, and together they made the long overland trip, 106 miles to a homestead S.E. of Red Deer, Mrs. White's husband joining her two months later.

In 1924, the City of Calgary celebrated its 50th anniversary, featuring a mammoth parade with prizes offered for the best Old Timer's turnout. The above cart, which in 1885, brought Mrs. White and infant son to the Red Deer homestead, was again put in shape, and Mrs. White, with her first homestead neighbor, Mrs. Dan McKinnon, drove the cart in the parade, winning first prize.

Remember ...

MR. SEWELL'S story in September's issue reminded me of an incident that occurred near Strathmore about the same time. I was employed at haymaking some distance northwest of that place whose population was nil.

One day there appeared in the direction of what we called the "Twin Buttes" a great herd of cattle. It proved to be a Pat Burns' herd of two thousand steers moving toward Strathmore at the rate of two miles a day. As they were coming in our direction we hastened to get as much hay as possible out of their way before they passed through.

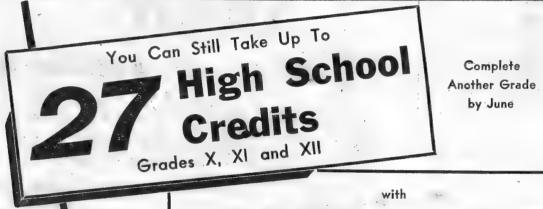
One day the great herd was lying peacefully on a gentle slope about half a mile away. Three riders moving slowly around them met on higher ground, dismounted and stretched out to relax in the warm September sun. Apparently they went to sleep. Very soon one steer arose, another followed suit, and in less time than it takes to tell the whole herd was on the move.

From my position on the mower I watched this interesting drama unfold. About an hour later a rider arose looked around slowly and then sprang to his feet in alarm. Soon three riders were hastening after the runaway herd which by now had spread over a great expanse of prairie. Some time later the night riders appeared but seemed in no hurry to assist their comrades. From their banter and laughter it seemed an enjoyable situation.

A week later I was in Strathmore as this herd and many more were being loaded into cars. Pat Burns himself was there to oversee the loading and a cousin, John Burns, was brand inspector. Always I remember great herds of cattle and beautiful prairie weather.

J. L. Mitchell.

Alcondale, Alta.



FINAL EXAMINATIONS IN JUNE

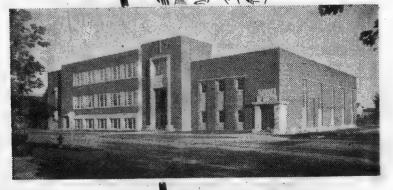
Did sickness, harvesting, or anything else prevent you commencing high school last September? If so, the Mount Royal College Semester System of High School study can assist you to get the most of your year's work by

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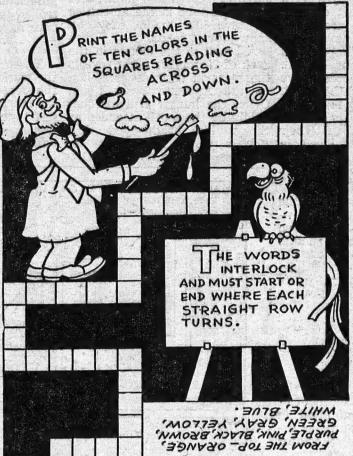
A.W. NUGENT THE WORLD'S LEADING PUZZLEMAKER

A LIST OF THE SIX ITEMS SHE'S GOING TO BUY AT THE SUPER MARKET.

CHANGE JUST ONE LETTER IN EACH WORD BELOW TO SPELL THE SIX FOODS.



MITK AND CAKE.





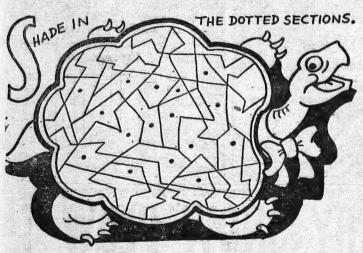
ore and salve reality to the contract of

TART AT ANY POSITION AND READ THE LETTERS, IN ROTATION, AROUND THE CIRCLE TO THE RIGHT TO SPELL AT LEAST 30 ENGLISH WORDS OF TWO OR MORE LETTERS.

THEN FIND AT LEAST 26 WORDS OF TWO OR MORE LETTERS BY READING LIKEWISE AROUND TO THE LEFT.

TO THE LEFT OTTO, TO, LIVE, LIVE, WON, OM, NT. PAL, PAL, ART, ART, ART, FIR, TEN, NO, NOT.

1 LA, LAD, PI, PIT, IT, TUB, BOA, BOAT, OAT, AD, TAT, RAT, TIN, IN, NO, NOW, OWE, EVIL, LO, LOT, LOTTO, OTTO.

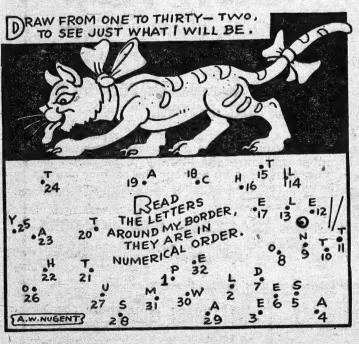


RAW 4 STRAIGHT LINES SO AS TO HAVE EACH PASS THROUGH 4 NUMBERS.



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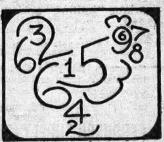
DRAW FOUR LINES THROUGH 11, 1,13,2; 15,3,7,6; 12,8,10,9 AND 5,16,14,4.



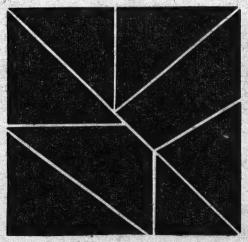
IL STATE PLANE.

AN YOU ADD
THE
ALL MBERS
SINGLE NUMBERS TO FIND OUT HOW MANY EGGS I LAID

SIXTY-FIVE IS CORRECT.



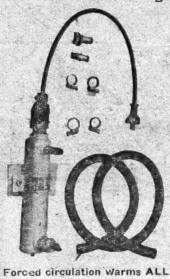
DRAW ME IN 3 EASY STEPS.



GUT OUT THESE EIGHT, PIECES, MIX THEM UP, AND TRY TO FIT THEM TO-GETHER AGAIN TO SQUARE. A FTÉR the brief vivid flash of autumnal color, Nature is taking on a pretty drab look. The leaves are off the trees and the bare bones of the country-side have become visible. November is the time to see the deciduous tree for what it is: a picture of silent, rugged symmetry. Its hold on the earth is sure, its trunk stands upright with an even balance, the larger limbs branching off at regular angles in order, and the

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twigs from the branches stretching out to the circumference in an unchanging design. It is impossible to analyse trees in the mass, one must concentrate on the one tree and realize — man could never have made that with all the progress he has made in scientific skill. Many delightful words have been written about the fresh green beauty of trees in Spring, but it is only when they stand stark and unadorned that their grace and strength, laced in bared arches and intricate tracery of tapering boughs, are fully revealed.

November is often cast as the dreariest month of the year — the step-child of the calendar so to speak. It is looked on as dull, uninteresting prelude to the more exciting December. Someone of name forgotten wrote words of nondescript November —

"Comes November in a robe No other months possess; Not colored like October's garb' Nor white like Winter's dress."

It is true that November can be very hard in its treatment of man, beast, bird and plant in rural life. No one, rural or urban, relishes a severe winter as often comes to our northern land, but if it comes we make the best of it, trying to remedy the inconveniences and possibly the hardships. Farmers, until a few years ago, especially had cause to dread a severe winter, but faced it with stoical endurance. Now, however, since farming has gone mechanical, winter conditions with their attendant anxieties such as the care and well-being of stock, do not affect country life to the same extent. A farm-

branches er by planning, can have a ircumferg design. heart of winter, with the plealyse trees sures of hearth and home, and t concenleisure to take in the amenities tree and of town-life made easy by ever have snow-plowed roads.

A break in the clouds in the dark of November night reveals the stars in their courses, just as the Ancients knew them. Orion the hunter still marches boldly by the south attended by Sirius his bright-eyed dog. Polaris winks in the eye of heaven. The big and little Dip-

per turn like a celestial clock, an everlasting time-piece, checking off the hours of infinity. Planets weave their way in a profound order that was old long, long before man was created, and the grand procession with its eternal lights and immeasurable distances is controlled to the split second. Nature never falters.

There is a surplus of sugar in the world and Cuba is afraid of the consequences. That country must export $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons yearly to non-dollar countries if her economy is to be maintained. This year Cuba produced 5 million tons of sugar.





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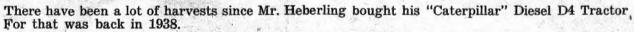
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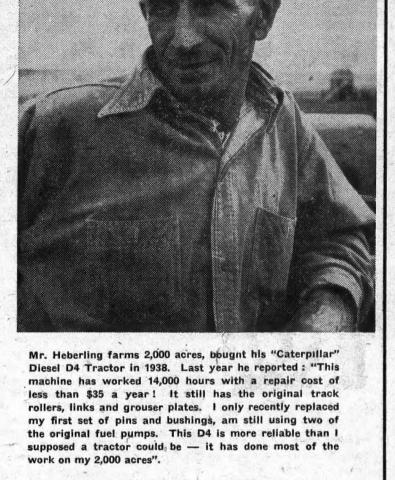
Yet there's still a future ahead for that husky sixteen-year-old . . . and this kind of longevity is no coincidence. To what is it attributed? Partly to the good care which Mr. Heberling takes of his machines. Partly to the fact that long life is just one more of those in-built "profit advantages" we like to boast about when telling you the story of "Caterpillar"-built machines.

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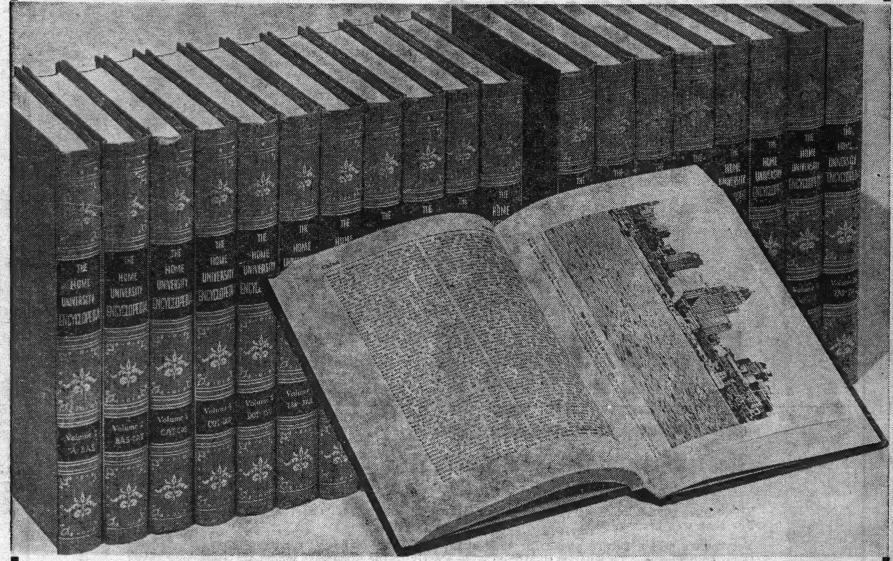


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